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The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Cedar Camphor
At Fleming's Drug Depot.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.—The government agent, Jay Cooke, has sold over forty millions of seven-thirty notes during the past week, all being *bona fide* sales. Secretary M'CULLOCH is paying out the money as fast as it comes into the treasury, which prevents a stringency in the money market.

MUSTERING OUT PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.—The Pennsylvania regiments in Sherman's army, it is now understood, will be brought to Harrisburg, where they will be mustered out and paid. The object of the Governor is to prevent the delay and embarrassment which have heretofore attended the mustering out and payment of large bodies of troops at this post, and make arrangements by which the men will be able to reach their homes in different parts of the State with the least possible delay

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The Chicago *Journal*, of Friday, has the following:—Hon. John Covode was in this city on his return from a Southern tour, yesterday. He had lost two sons in the war, as he supposed, two years ago, and falling in with a member of one of their regiments who had just been released from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Ga., made inquiry preparatory to asking where his boys were buried. Judge of his surprise when he was answered:—"You must be prepared to learn, Mr. Covode, that James (the youngest son) could not come with us." "Is my boy alive, then?" he inquired. "Why, yes. They couldn't kill him. He has too much soul. He was bound to live. He would have come with us, but he couldn't raise twenty five dollars, the price they demanded to release us." "Whether I would have cried more," said the patriotic old man to us, "to have heard the tidings that I had lost another son, than I did on receiving this intelligence, is doubtful. The son is now on his way home by the way of Richmond.

MONEY TAKEN FROM OUR OFFICERS.—Gen. Mulford, our Commissioner of Exchange, now in Richmond, gives notice that he has in his hands twenty-five thousand dollars in greenbacks, a small amount in gold and silver and nine thousand in Rebel currency, of course worthless, which was received from the Rebel Commissioners, Colonel Ould and Capt. Hatch. Tais money forms a part of that taken from our officers cap ured and confined in the Richmond prisons. In distribution to those entitled to it will have General Mulford's earliest and most careful attention. Those having such claims are desired to forward them with the vouchers necessary to establish their validity. Of course the distribution will have to be made pro rata, as claims to the amount of $30,000 have already been received by General Mulford. Whether any more money will be recovered from the recreant Commissioners is not yet known. Ould and Hatch are still in confinement, General Mulford speaks very favorably of Ould, and hopes he will be able to establish his innocence of an intention to misappropriate the money.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1865.

The trial of the conspirators will commence on Monday next. All of them will be arraigned together, before the same commission, in the list will be included Jeff. Davis, Jake Thompson, McKee, Saunders, and several other accomplices, who, of course, will not be present, unless, before the trial is over, some of them fall into our hands.

The trial will be reported by appointed reporters, and a report sent by telegraph, daily, throughout the country. The trial will be public

The secrecy of those who have had this grave matter in charge has been equalled only by their vigilance. Secretary Stanton, Judge Holt, indeed, the leading members of the Administration who have had access to the developments and confessions, are entirely certain that the complicity of DAVIS and his fellow conspirators will be made as clear as the unclouded sun—and to-day. Davis is understood to have made a "clean breast" of it, and not a few highly important acquisitions to the stock of information have been made from other and unsuspected sources. From the President down, not the slightest doubt is entertained, that next to the utter astonishment occasioned by the assassination itself will be the developments of complicity in the horrid crime. Two "belligerents" are to be presented to their sympathizing friends across the water in a new light.

A good many of the mustered out soldiers are disposed to become agriculturists in Mexico. Whether they will take with them their swords and bayonets to beat into pruning hooks, I am not informed. It is said, however, a good many will take those harmless instruments along with them, to be used according to circumstances.

Important Public Meeting.

The citizens of Allegheny County are re quested to meet at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, at ten o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering the present condition of the country—to express their opinions upon the policy and measures of President JOHNSON'S administration in the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of local authority in the lately revolted States, and to further the arrest and punishment of traitors.

It is hoped that all will attend, and timely and fearlessly express their opinions. The Government belongs to the people and it is for them to strengthen and direct the hands of their public servants.

J E Weidlin,	Wm F Johnston,
J J O'Leary,	W Robinson,
John Dunwoody,	Geo R White,
James P Tanner,	James M Cooper,
James Robb,	Thos Bakewell,
William McFarland,	Thos M Howe,
John Stein,	Robt Finney,
R R Hathorn's,	S F Von Bonnhorst,
Wm Bagaley,	A G Gross,
James Irvin,	Wm Phillips,
P Duff,	James Park, Jr.,
Wm Irvin,	Thos Williams,
Louis Morganstern,	David E Park,
John Morrison,	J. Lowry,
J. Mortenstern,	R. W. Mackey,
J. M. D. Glenn,	J. H. Hughey,
G. B. Peoples,	James S Orait,
A. M. Wallingford,	D. Gregg & Co.,
R. C. Loomis,	W. S. Richardson,
W. Collingwood,	James Rafferty,
R. Marshall,	T. W. Davis,
E. W. Colgan,	D. B. Sutton,
W. M. Blushart,	J. H. Hare,
Joseph Pennock,	W. S. Haven,
Wm. Fleming,	J. Plummer,
A. Frowenfeld,	S. P. Shriver,
J Boobyer, Jr.,	Mr. Frowenfeld,
John Gill,	John Gill,
Charles S. Gill,	William H. Irwin,
James E. Stevenson,	Robert S. Davis,
Thomas Painter,	R. W. Means,
Thomas Bell,	W. H. Wagstaff,
John T. Patterson,	Wm. G. Johnston,
Isaac Whittier,	J. W. Barker & Co.,
John Auldsr,	Josiah King,
Isaac M. Pennock,	C. H. Israell,
T. A. Evans & Co.,	Joseph S. Pearson,
H. F. Schmidt,	W. C. McCarthey,
John M. Kirkpatrick,	James Bown,
Sam. Richardson,	B. L. Fannestock & Co.
J. W. Riddell,	Sam Fahnestock,
John A. Scott,	John Rebman,
John Burgess,	W. J. Perry,
J. V. Hoag,	T. T. Myler & Co.,
S. P. Sinn & Co,	W. Wardrop,
C. A. Warnecastle,	Day & Hayden,
John K. Bartom,	Logan & Gregg,
O. L. M'Intosh,	George Park,
Lockhart & Frew,	W. Whitesides,
John Mitchell,	Whitmore, W. D & Co.
E. P. Bennett,	Louis L. Davis,
Tack, Bro. & Co.,	James L. Graham,
Geo. H. Keyser,	J. Siebler,
Wm. Pickersgill, Jr.,	John Bell,
Wm. W. Bradshaw,	Richard E. Reed,
G. G. Backofen,	Wilson, Carr & Co.,
Jno. Mc. Crossan,	Isaac G. Kauffman,
Sayment & Bros.,	J. J. Gillespie,
M. H. Lightner,	R. H. Palmer,
R. L. Collart,	P. H. Laufman & Bro.,
D. C. DeZouche,	S. Kaufman,
J. J. DeZouche,	Jas. Loughridge,
S. C. Henderson,	

and many others.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PITTSBURGHER.—The St. Louis *Dispatch*, of Tuesday last, gives the following particulars of the death of a former Pittsburgh merchant:—"On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, Zebulon Kinsey, in going to his room at the boarding house of Mrs. Dickinson, No. 170 Market street, fell from the top of the stairs to the bottom, fracturing his skull, and causing almost instant death. It seems he had been drinking that evening, and was somewhat intoxicated. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Hodgen and Coroner O'Reilly, by which it was ascertained that death had been caused by an extensive compound fracture of the skull. Mr. Kinsey was fifty-four years of age, was born and raised in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and last resided in Dubuque, Iowa. He had been boarding with Mrs. Dickinson since last August, and had known her from boyhood. Some time ago his wife went crazy, and was sent to Ohio. He had been captain of a steamboat, and was recently in the real estate business. He has a grown daughter in Dubuque, and two sons in the army.

For local news see fourth page.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1865. NO. 204

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM RICHMOND.

Property for Sale at Auction.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE MARKETS.

Reopening of the Schools.

Schools for Colored Children.

BREAD SOLD TO THE CITIZENS.

Small-Pox in the City.

Property Holders Anxious to Sell.

Effects of Federal Prisoners Stolen.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6.

The following news from Richmond came today by mail boat, viz: The Ballard House is announced for sale, at public auction, on the 1st of June. Its original cost was one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Colonel R. B. Coleman, of the Eutaw House, Baltimore, is in Richmond, with an eye to the assumption of the control of one of the hotels in the latter city.

Adams' Express Company has re-opened offices in Petersburg, Goldsboro, Charleston and Savannah. In a few weeks its chain of agents will stretch to the uttermost limits of the late Confederacy.

The city markets exhibit a steady and gradual improvement, with everything in abundance. Fine shad were to be had for fifty cents per pair. Fish were cheaper. Hams sold at thirty cents per pound, the same which they are quoted in the Northern market.

The schools of this city, public and private, have been generally re-opened, under the order of General Ord, and well attended.

The schools for colored children, of which there are four or five in operation, are also in a flourishing condition.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

Of the intelligence received to-day from Richmond the following comprises the principal items: By direction of General Ord fresh bread will be sold in the city to all who may want it, at six and one quarter cents per loaf, of eighteen ounces. All persons are requested to give notice of parties reselling this bread at a profit. Such parties reselling will be arrested, and their goods seized by the Provost Marshal, and their places of business closed.

The number of cases of smallpox has increased, and General Dent has ordered that all persons who have not been recently and successfully vaccinated, shall immediately have it done.

The van corps of Sherman's army is expected to pass through Richmond this week.

There was a grand parade of the Second and Fifth Corps through the streets of Richmond today, preliminary to their march to Washington. The troops were reviewed by General Meade.

Since the occupation of the city an almost incredible, number of books, maps, pamphlets and other matters appertaining to the war and affording a connected history of it have been surreptitiously removed from the city by persons ambitious of preserving mementoes of the rebel capital to fill libraries or ornament walls at the North. By order of Gen. Halleck Archive Bureau Rooms are to be at once opened and fitted up in the United States Custom House, where will be collected and arranged all documents, papers, books, maps and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Col. Cutts and a complete force of clerks.

Owners of the lots in the burnt district are nearly all moving in the matter of getting their property in the market, either for sale or lease. Their first choice is to rebuild thereon themselves, if they could get accommodation in the way of loans, but the money is not to be had in the South, and time enough has not elapsed for Northern capital to offer itself. Almost any reasonable rate of interest would be paid upon such loans, but the money is not here, hence the efforts of lot owners to sell or lease to Northern men in search of sites for stores and dwellings.

Major MORRIS, the custodian of all monies and effects belonging to the Federal prisoners of war, and all sums sent from the North and intended for distribution, evacuated the city with the department of Major Corringham, Provost Marshal, taking with him the funds in his charge. His present whereabouts is not known, but it is claimed by the friends of Messrs. Ould and Hatch, who are under arrest upon charges of mal-appropriation of the funds, &c., that his presence here and a statement from him would exonerate them from all complicity in the alleged frauds perpetratedby them while agents of Exchange.

HO! FOR MEXICO.

WHAT UNION SOLDIERS SAY.

Their Trade is War.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6.

The inevitable result of the war against the rebellion has for some six weeks past been foreseen in the armies of the Union, and it required no prescience to discover that by the 4th of July next, one half of the Federal army could be dispensed with. "What shall we do when this war is over?" is a question that has been very naturally presented to the minds of our soldiers. By four years removal from business intercourse we have been in a great measure disqualified for immediate engagement in the ordinary pursuits of commerce or trade, and we must do something for our livelihood in the future. We have acquired a taste and inclination for adventure; where shall we find the encouragement for and the enjoyment of these proclivities? In Mexico, is the unanimous response, and "On to Mexico" is now the word. No armed expedition is contemplated, so far as is now suggested, but emigration to Mexico bids fair to assume greater proportions than did the rush to California some fifteen years ago.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, May 7.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—The proposed emigration to Mexico, which seems likely to assume formidable dimensions, is thought to bode no good to imperialism in that country. Emigrants will, by decree of the legitimate government of Mexico, immediately become naturalized Mexican citizens.

ARRIVAL OF COTTON AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 6.

Three hundred and thirty-nine bales of cotton arrived to-day, and left down the river for St. Louis. Six hundred and twenty-five arrived yesterday for Cincinnati,

The Late Attack on the Railway Train Near Cincinnati.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS STOLEN.

REWARD FOR THE PERPETRATORS

CINCINNATI, May 7.

Among the valuables stolen from the safes of the Adams' Express Company, on the Ohio and Mississippi train, May 5, were twenty United States 7-30 Bonds of five hundred dollars each, numbered from 66,108 to 66,127, consecutively, and inclusively, and ten United States 7-30 Bonds of one thousand dollars each, numbered from 63,128 to 62,137 consecutively and inclosive. These bonds are the property of the Government, and the Express Company warns all persons against receiving the same. The Company has also offered a reward of five hundred dollars for each and every person who shall be arrested and convicted as a participator in the robbery of either passengers or the Express on the occasion.

A train on the Ohio and Mississippi Road was robbed on Friday night, near North Bend, fourteen miles from Cincinnati, by a gang of twenty guerrillas. The safes of Adams' Express Company were blown open with gunpowder, and the contents taken. The passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river in skiffs

THE REBEL LEADERS.

GRAND SKEDADDLE.

WHERE THEY ARE GOING TO.

Jeff. Davis and his Coadjutors in a Quandary.

Confession of One of the Traitors.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6.

We have further news to-day of the absquatulation of Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors of the deceased rebel government. Sam. McCubben, well known in Baltimore, and heretofore an irreconcilable rebel, has returned to Richmond. He was intrusted with the conduct of the treasure of the rebel Secretary Trenholm, which had been reserved for an emergency. He gives an account of many adventurous incidents and hairbreadth escapes. He left Jeff Davis, Breckinridge, Benjamin, Trenholm, Extra Billy Smith, and other noted rebels at Greensboro, and made fast time to Richmond upon hearing the rumor of the falling out of the entire bottom of the Confederacy.

He says this choice body of fugitive confederates remained three days at Greensboro on account of some railroad or transportation obstruction; that they ate, drank and slept in the cars, because the citizens of Greensboro refused to allow them to enter their houses, lest the federal authorities might hold them (the citizens) responsible for harboring rebels. His account, of the condition of this rebel Government party discloses an almost forlorn and hopeless state of alarm, and vexation, and even deprivation, notwithstanding their possession of no inconsiderable amount of treasure.

At the time McCubben parted with this miserable caterie, they had but one object in view, the personal safety of each. Texas was the ostensible objective point, but it was secretly hinted that the coast of Florida afforded the only means of escape from capture by the Federal troops.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Testimony in Possession of Government

The Defences Around Washington to be Abandoned.

ORDERS REGARDING FREEDMEN.

The Mississippi Squadron Reduced.

TRADE REGULATIONS SETTLED

Gov. Pierpont Going to Richmond.

True Intent of Gen. Halleck's Order.

Return of the Armies.

GENERAL GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasuryship.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

Proposed Emigration to Mexico.

Important Banking Regulation.

NEW YORK, May 6.

A special dispatch from Washington to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: All attempts to disparage the weight of testimony in possession of the Government, implicating leading spirits of the rebellion in the assassination, plot will prove fatal. When Secretary Stanton, several days since, announced that the plot had been discovered to stretch from Richmond to Canada, he spake from the record. Judge Holt has since received a great mass of evidence, and knows it to be of crushing weight. President Johnson fully comprehended the gravity of the charges made in his proclamation.

All but four of the forts about Washington are to be immediately dismantled, their guns taken to withdrawn and dismissed, and everything appertaining to this expensive branch of warfare is to be put upon a general retrenchment path.

The Government has given up the experiment of supporting blacks at the freedmen's village at Arlington. Work is offered to them willing to labor, at the usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenements at four dollars per month. All incapable of unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island, near Georgetown.

The Navy Department has ordered the Mississippi squadron reduced to twenty-five vessels. It was formerly over one hundred.

It has transpired that the trade question was definitely settled in Cabinet meeting to-day. All loyal persons are to be granted permits to carry goods, and trade in any of the insurrectionary districts, upon applications to the necessary agents, and paying the Government tax of three per cent. Tennessee is exempted from this rule, but Cotton, and the Express Company claim that she never cast her lot with the rebellion.

Governor Pierpont is arranging preliminaries prior to going to Richmond to assume executive control of the State. He has been officially notified by Judge Underwood, who recognized him as the legal Governor of Virginia and will sustain him.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The statement that Gen. Halleck has issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, is inaccurate. He has not been authorized to issue any such sweeping order and the exceptions made by the amnesty proclamation of December, 1863, will be scrupulously observed until a general line of policy is adopted.

Camping grounds for large bodies of troops soon to arrive are being selected near the city. The Second and Fifth Army Corps are now north of Richmond, on their way to Alexandria, where they are expected in about ten days.

Howard's, Second Corps, Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting the Army of Tennessee, will arrive here about June 1st, and Sherman's Army of Georgia, Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, are expected a few days later.

The grand military review, when it will take place as soon as the armies under Sherman get here, will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Gen. Grant arrived in this city to-day.

There is authority for saying that the published statement that J. W. Chandler, of New Hampshire, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vice L. E. Fields, appointed Consul to Japan, is premature. Owing to ill health Mr. Fields will shortly retire from the Treasury, but his successor has not been designated, nor has he consented to accept, as yet the appointment of Consul to Japan, which it is understood has been tendered to him.

It was not definitely settled this afternoon whether the trial of the assassins will commence on Monday. In fact the Court had hardly been selected at two o'clock.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says: The Mexican legation is circulating printed pamphlets containing terms of emigration and land bounties given to those who go there.

State banks appealing for national charters, which have recently increased their capital under State loans, may be ruled out as new organizations, not entitled to the privileges given by the last act of Congress.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The *Herald's* correspondent, at Guyamas, Sonora, writing on the 25th of March, says: None of Maximilian's troops had yet entered that State, except as prisoners of war, and the authority of Juarez was still universally recognized there. Preparations to invade the State were being made by the Imperialists, but the republicans were confident of their ability to maintain their ground.

The *Times* Washington special says: The arrest of Colonels Ould and Hatch, rebel exchange commissioners, is on charge of misappropriation of supplies and money sent to our prisoners.

William Richards, chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has been appointed agent of the Internal Revenue Fund, will probably be placed in charge of the interests of the bureau in the Trans-Mississippi.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Lee's Soldiers—Gen. Granger in Command at Mobile—Advices from Mexico—Monterey Occupied by the Liberals.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.

Many of Lees' soldiers have arrived here, General Banks ordered them to report to the Provost Marshal, prohibiting them from wearing rebel uniforms.

The Mobile *News*, of the 28th, says: General Granger has been appointed commander of that district.

Cotton opened higher above views of buyers, No sales. Superfine flour, $8 37½; very choice extra, $10 00. Prime Muscovado Molasses held at 50 cents.

Brownsville advices of the 22d confirm the reported occupation of Monterey by the Liberals. Reinforcements arrived at Matamoras to meet the expected attack of Cortinas,

From North Carolina

SURRENDER OF REBEL ARMIES

PAROLING OF THE SOLDIERS

Obligation Taken by the Prisoners.

Names of the Rebel Officers Paroled.

Johnston and Hardee Compliment Sherman's Army.

Feeling of Officers and Men at the Return of Peace.

Rebel Troops Stealing from the Citizens.

DESTITUTION OF THE SOUTH.

Rebel Hatred of England and France.

Gen. Johnston's Farewell Order.

Jeff. Davis' Escape.

Rebel Troops Plundering Towns.

CITIZENS ASKING FOR PROTECTION.

UNION MEETINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Movement to Reinstate Governor Vance.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
GREENSBORO, N. C., May 3, } via BALTIMORE, May 7th, 1865. }

The task of paroling Johnston's army has just ended. Every officer and man has taken an obligation not to take up arms against the U. S. Government, until properly released. Officers have been allowed to retain their side arms, private horses, and personal baggage. All the horses and mules have been returned including artillery and cavalry horses. This has been done both to facilitate the homeward march, and aid in replacing the stock of the country.

The entire arrangements of the surrender have been conducted by Gen. Schofield. He appointed from the Army of the Ohio nine officers as special commissioners on our part to sign the rolls and receive the public stores. Brig. Gen. Wm. Hartauff was in charge of the party. It left Raleigh on a special train on Sunday morning, and reached Greensboro at four p. m. On Monday the work of paroling began.

The number paroled is about twenty-eight thousand, including many sick and wounded from the several rebel armies, a large number of stragglers from Lee's army and the Naval brigade, commanded by the pirate Semmes. The regiments were all greatly depleted in consolidating, where unconsolidated, about, eighty men present and absent. Three corps were surrendered, Hardee's, S. D. Lee's and Stewart's, with about a thousand cavalry, under Gen. Butler, Hampton and Wheeler having left, taking nearly all their men with them.

By special agreement five per cent. of the small arms were retained by the rebels. The Government will receive about fifteen thousand stand of arms, one hundred and fifty cannon, a large supply of ammunition, and nearly all the rolling stock of the Confederacy east of the Chattahoochie river. This, however, is much worn.

Each officer, from Johnston to the commander of a company or detatchment, made out rolls in duplicate of all officers and men who appeared on the muster rolls. To them were added to these the following obligation was attached, and dated at Greensboro:—"In accordance with the terms of the military convention, entered into on the twenty sixth day of, April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, in North Carolina, we, the officers and men, whose names are borne on these rolls, have given our solemn obligation not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly released from this obligation, and we are permitted to return to our homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities so long as we observe this obligation and obey the laws in the force where we reside."

Thus, each General officer become responsible for his staff, and each officer in succession for those under him. Individual paroles, corresponding in number to the names on the rolls properly signed by both sides were then delivered to these officers, for distribution.

The following officers surrendered with their staffs: Gen. J. E. Johnston, Lieut. Gens. S. D. Lee, W. J. Hardee, Stewart and Beauregard, with a portion of Bragg's staff; Major Generals D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, Gilmer, of Virginia; Wm. B. Bates, of Tennessee; B. T. Cheatham, of Tennessee; R. F. Hoke, of North Carolina; J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, and Loring Walthal, Anderson, and Lomax, of Lee's army. Brigadier Generals, Wm. F. Brantley, of Miss; J. A. Sharp, of Miss; E. W. Pettus, of Alabama; J. H. Henderson, of Georgia; T. L. Clingham; J. B. Palmer, of Tenn.; Capens, of South Carolina; Govan, of Arkansas; J. Smith, of Tennessee, Colonels, Quitt, of Georgia; Wm. J. Jackson H. Warren, T. B. Smith, F. T. Warren, R. C. Tyler, of Tennessee; J. J. Findley, of Florida; and Shelley, Featherstone, Lowrey and Davidson, of Lee's army. Commodores, Forrest and Lynch, and the pirate Semmes, of the Confederate navy.

Johnston, in conversation with our officers said that the obstacles overcome by our army were unprecedented in the history of the world, and that the Confederates have been amazed at it. Hardee stated that the swamps through which Sherman and his army had passed, in South Carolina, were deemed utterly impassible, by the best judges in the Confederate army.

While the officers and soldiers seemed to feel their failure deeply, they admitted that the war was over and they could go home. The citizens everywhere gladly hail the approach of peace. The surrender of the army was followed by the assassination of the President. All admit freely that they are soundly whipped, and that slavery is dead. Johnston remarked that "the South would get along much better without the system."

The rebel camp equipage was very limited and meagre. Generals, Lee and Beauregard allowed only two tents and one small wagon. About half their wagons and ambulance trains had been captured from us. The army was stationed along the railroad from Hillsboro to Charlotte, and officers have been sent to the latter place to parole the forces there.

The rebel troops are not stealing from the citizens, and their breaking up is much dreaded. The rebel camps were pitched with little regard to order, and resemble our bivouacs more than regular camps. The reports which have been circulated concerning the impoverished condition of the South, and the approximate extermination of the fighting population, seem confirmed by the concurrent testimony of officers representing all sections.

The feeling against England and France is universal and intensely bitter. The hatred which Southern soldiers, shrewd against Northern troops in the first years of the war, has almost entirely disappeared.

Gen. Johnston's farewell order was issued yesterday, and is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, NEAR GREENSBORO, N. C., MAY 2, 1865.—General Order No. 22.—Comrades: In terminating our official relations, I earnestly exhort you to observe faithfully the terms of pacification agreed upon, and to discharge the obligations of good and peaceful citizens at your homes as well as you have performed the duties of thorough soldiers in the field. By such a course you will secure the comfort of your families and kindred, and restore tran quility throughout the land. You will return to your homes with the admiration of your friends won by the courage and noble devotion you have displayed in the long war. I shall always remember with pride the loyal support and generous confidence you have given me, and now part with you with deep regret, and bid you farewell with feelings of cordial friendship, and with earnest wishs that you may have, hereafter, all the prosperity and happiness to be found in the world."

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

Official: ARCHER ANDERSON, A. A. G.

Both Johnston and Hardee state that Davis did not take advantage of the truce to escape, but that he was at Monroe Union on the 26th ult.; that he left that place after the termination of the truce, guarded by one thousand Grangers, and by Wheeler's cavalry and artillery. He had with him the specie taken from Richmond with the exception of $500,000, which was distributed among the troops here, each officer and soldier receiving between one and two dollars.

To-morrow a great part of the army will start for home.

The late decisions of the Attorney General, fixing the status of rebels, fell like a thunderbolt upon thousands who desire to enter the Border States and come North. Many prominent officers intend to leave at once for Europe.

Second Dispatch.

NEAR SALISBURY, N. C., May 3, } VIA. BALTIMORE, May 7, 1865. }

A messenger has just come up the road, bringing information that the rebel soldiers are plundering the towns of Salisbury and Charlotte. The citizens are very destrous to obtain a Yankee garrison to save them from their friends. The Twenty-third Corps is being distributed along the road towards Charlotte, and a portion of Kilpatrick's cavalry starts for that place to-day.

A few weeks will serve to open the railroads from Richmond to Augusta, as but few bridges are down.

Rations have reached Salisbury for General Stoneman's command to prepare it for a backward march into Tennessee.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 4.

Union meetings are being held through various parts of North Carolina, looking to the organization of a loyal State government.

Movements are on foot in Raleigh, North Carolina, in which Major General Frank Blair and several leading secessionists have been figuring to reinstate Vance and his pro-slavery aristocracy in the region of Newbern. Vance's Surgeon General is figuring in the plot. Failing in this the secessionists of this place will endeavor to have Brigadier General J. M. Palmer, now commanding the post, made military governor. Except that Palmer wears the Federal uniform he differs little from Vance.

By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 7.

The *Times* special, dated Raleigh 1st, says:—Lieutenant Colonel Porter, Fourth New Hampshire, captured by Wheeler's cavalry, near Magnolia, about three weeks since, has just returned, having been paroled at Greensboro, on the 26th, by Beauregard. Quartermaster Pilton, of the same regiment, captured about the same time, also returned this morning. Jeff. Davis left there April 26th, bound for Texas, escorted by a detachment of cavalry under General Echols and Basil Duke. They numbered about three thousand, with their train of about twenty wagons. Gen. Stoneman was within ten miles of Charlotte, his pickets being on the banks of the Catawba river. If his subordinate Gen. Palmer could have captured the whole command, if not Davis himself, if he had attacked any time previous to last Sunday. Davis made a speech in Charlotte a few days before he left, promising to have another army in the field larger than ever before. Basil Duke's command burned the public buildings, ransacked the private stores and committed various outrages on property and persons of citizens. His men are mainly Kentucky men and Texans, and were formerly under Morgan.

THE ARREST OF GOV. AIKEN.

HIS FIDELITY TO THE UNION DOUBTED

Davis Complicity with Assassination Plot.

Cause of the President's Proclamation.

SURRENDER OF JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 7.

The mystery concerning the arrest of Gov Aiken is explained in part by the fact that his friends have utterly failed to show a single act or word of his during the war wherein he exhibited fi delity to the Government or attachment to the Union, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary. Beside, there is good evidence in possession of the Government that Governor Aiken has been extensively engaged in blockade running.

Some curiosity is exhibited to knew why the first official statement of Davis' complicity in the assassination should have emanated from the President. It should be known that it was determined in the first instance, in Cabinet counsel that the trial of the assassination and conspiracy matter should be turned over to the military authorities and the testimony was put in charge of Judge Advocate General Holt, who, upon thorough examination, made his report implicating Davis, not in direct complicity with the assassins, but in a knowledge of the plot and its intended execution. Upon this report the President issued his proclamation. These trials, as we now understand it, will commence to-morrow.

A letter from the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, with Gen. Sherman's army, dated April 28th, says: The troops began to move morning before last. Gen. Howard and Chief of Staff, Gen Schofield's staff, goes to Greensboro to-morrow with a party of officers, charged with receiving the public property of Johnston's army and administering the obligations agreed upon to them. The feeling among the rebels is one of relief, but it contains no tincture of concession. They are completely subdued, however, and will be readily governed.

Order by Gen. Schofield.

Slaves declared Free in North Carolina

Instructions to Freedmen and their Former Masters.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 7.

Gen. Schofield has issued the following important order: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE OHIO—RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.—To remove a doubt which seems to exist in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, all persons in this State, heretofore held as slaves, are now free, and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of such persons. It is recommended to former masters of freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages, and it is recommended to freedmen, that when allowed to do so, they remain with their former masters, and labor faithfully so long as they shall be treated kindly, and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for them to congregate about towns or military camps. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD.
J. A. CAMPBELL, A. A. G.

Health of Secretary Seward and Son

WASHINGTON, May 6—9 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is better than at any time since his injury.

Mr. F. Seward's condition is most encouraging.

[Signed] J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General.

NEW YORK, May 6.—The *Times* Washington special says:

The condition of Mr. Seward is such that there is every prospect of his resuming his official duties within a week or ten days.

Beverly Tucker and Geo. N. Saunders

THEIR SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

MONTREAL, May 6.

Beverly Tucker and George N. Saunders have suddenly disappeared. It is reported they have gone in the direction of Halifax.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILDELPHIA, May 5.

The subscriptions yesterday to the 7-30 loan as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, were 7,457,150 dollars, including $300,000, from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, $135,000 from Chicago, $100,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse, $100,000 from the First National Bank of New York, $957,700 from Ninth National Bank of New York, and $100,000 from Brewster, Street & Co., Boston. The number of individual subscriptions of 50 and 100 dollars was $5,216.

From the Shenandoah Valley.

Hancocks Corps Marching to Washington.

NEW YORK May 9.

A letter from Winchester, dated May 5th, says: Nothing of interest has of late occurred in this Department. A large portion of General Hancock's Corps is on the march to Washington, via Ashby's Gap. Several regiments have gone up the Valley to Staunton and other towns in the valley and beyond. The 13th Va. regiment will do provost duty for the present at Winchester.

Gen. Parbort has issued an order that in future citizens must not depend upon the issue of rations. Officers and soldiers are enjoined to give protection to persons, property, and more especially greeting crops of farms and every possible assistance rendered in planting and saving of new crops.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supplies for Military Districts.

IMPORTANT TRADE REGULATIONS.

No Counterfeit American Bonds.

MAIL MATTER FOR RICHMOND.

Court Martial for Trial of Conspirators

Sheridan Named as its Presiding Officer.

Why the Gebel Gen. Hampton Refused to Surrender.

A Highly Important Decision

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 6.

I mentioned, a few days ago, that under the then regulations of the Treasury Department, agents of the Department were required to determine the amount of supplies that should be permitted in each district, etc., and yesterday I sent you the rules, as then adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon direction of the President. Since the first mention, two Cabinet meetings have intervened, in which deliberations on this subject has been uppermost, and the tendency of these deliberations has been to remove the fetters of trade and circumlocutions of office.

As at present advised, no restrictions other than application for permission and payment of fees is demanded. The further consideration of this subject will be resumed on Tuesday next, in Cabinet Council. Under these trade regulations as now determined, it may be said that all restrictions save those imperatively demanded by the several acts of Congress, and which the President cannot consistently interfere with are removed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

A letter received at the State Department from the American Consul at Berlin pronounces untrue the report that counterfeit American bonds had been placed upon the market. The report was started at Berlin and industriously circulated in Frankfort and other German cities, where our securities were selling rapidly for the purpose of hindering their sale. A Prussian Jew broker, it is said, who had contracted heavily in consequence of the popularity of our bonds. This attempt to injure their sale, however, was unsuccessful. It can be positively stated that there are no counterfeit bonds in circulation, either here or in Europe.

The order issued by the War Department immediately after the assassination, prohibiting the transmission of telegraphic news to Richmond is still enforced, much to the annoyance of everybody. It is impossible to get a letter there unless addressed to some one connected with the army. At the City Postoffice there are fifteen mail sacks filled with mail matter for Richmond, awaiting revocation of the order.

Gen. Sheridan's name is mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Court Martial to try conspirators. The details of the Court have not yet been finally determined upon.

Edwin Booth, in a private letter to a friend here, announces his determination to quit the stage forever.

Gen. Sheridan and a portion of his staff arrived here to-day.

Hampton refused to surrender because he knew that it was the determination of our authorities to try him for the murder of Kilpatrick's wife while in the State campaign in South Carolina. Hampton killed the soldier with his own sword.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that an officer receiving fuel or quarters in kind is not excluded from the benefits of this increase, but will be excluded when in actual receipt of the commutation for such allowances;

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. Items especially whatever relates to the discovery and development of oil, the extension of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence generally, will be appreciated and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectfully, on SATURDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Town ships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ADEX. MILANDS, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

Lingering Sympathies.

The class of opposition papers which have all along been carping at the government, in its endeavors to suppress the rebellion, are showing the same temper and pursuing the same course now that it is suppressed. Their tenderness heretofore has embraced the chief agents of the rebellion, while carrying on their horrid enterprise. It follows them now in their flight from justice, and insidiously attempts to secure their escape, by cavilling at the measures adopted by the government for their arrest and punishment.

Their lingering sympathies take even a more odious shape and direction than ever before. We refer to the treatment given of the President's proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of persons said to be implicated in the assassination plot, by which ABRAHAM LINCOLN was murdered. Whatever pretense might be raised to excuse or palliate sympathy with the rebellion, as a political movement, sympathy with the perpetrators of deliberate, cold-blooded murder, cannot go unrebuked. No pliancy of political faith or elasticity of human charity can be so accommodating as to look without abhorrence on the exercise of such sympathy.

The utmost stretch and power of its ingenuity is put forth by the New York *World*, to throw discredit on the proclamation of the President, and to suggest quibbles by which the persons named in the document may evade its application. After assaying the incapacity of the President and the inexperience of the Acting Secretary, as the reason of its being "so crude and incautious in its form," its publication at all is gratuitously ascribed to the delicacy of the President's position arising from his promotion to the high office "by the crime of the assassins." It then points out what it conceives to be fatal defects and faults in the document, namely: that the persons in Canada, who are named as accomplices in the murder cannot be expected to come into the United States to be arrested, and, therefore, cannot be reached without invading the sanctity of a foreign country. Here is the upshot of its argument in its own words:

"We are then brought up. We are then brought to this sharp dilemma: the vessels are either offered knowing it to be futile, or else it is a temptation to violate the territory of a foreign power."

The *World* further gives them the benefit of the following friendly legal opinion:

"Atrocious as is their crime, the circumstances under which it was committed do not bring it within the provisions of the extradition treaty. Their arrest, consequently, would be what they may have been, *were not committed in the United States*.

"The crime, murder, is embraced in the treaty; and as accomplices in a murder can be indicted, tried, and punished under the statute against murder, their extradition would have been obligatory under that treaty, but the crime which connects them with the crime been committed within the United States. But inasmuch as they were not within the territorial limits of our jurisdiction, we are without any means of legal redress. They can neither be surrendered under the treaty, nor is there a British statute under which any particular crime is punishable."

The parties and the crown lawyers will be very much obliged by this erudite and logical exposition of the ASHBURTON Treaty.

The Chicago *Times*, with the old status quo tum of underlying sympathies, attacks the Proclamation in a somewhat different strain. It pleads mainly the former good behavior gentlemanly character and honorable connections of the persons named in the proclamation, whom its enmity cannot associate with so foul a crime. It is plain enough, however, that it does not believe any of them guilty of complicity with the traitorous conspiracy.

The idea entertained by the *Times* of the enormity of the crime must have undergone some change and improvement since last July, when it gave the following suggestive utterance in relation to Mr. LINCOLN:

"He could not be more worthless dead than he is living, but would be infinitely less mischievous, and his character would be in a much better light in its freshest state and most graceful habiliments, would yet be the most appropriate sacrifice which the nation could offer in atonement for its submission to his imbecility and despotism."

The object, as well as the source, of these efforts, cannot fail to strike the mind of every reader, and we think every reasonable Republican man in the country will see the necessity of keeping his heart warm and watchful in support of the Government against insidious attacks that are made upon it.

Giving Returned Soldiers the Preference.

Throughout the country this principle is fast gaining ground. On all hands we hear the avowal of the people to give employment, public and private, to our returned and returning heroes. In this spirit, one of the largest and most imposing assemblages ever witnessed in this city, lately resolved to give the preference to those who have served their country in the field, particularly those who have been wounded and are disabled.

We assume that this is not mere empty talk, but earnest intention. We perceive the politicians are moving, in view of the offices to be filled at the ensuing election, and it will be interesting to notice how much meaning and how much emptiness there was in the professions so lately put forth in favor of perfering the heroes of the war for all the places they can fill. We do not advise the soldier to turn office-seeker, but simply remind the citizen of his professions in behalf of the soldier. Our own opinion is, the men who have gone through the war, while they have the best title to the ownership of this country, and the best claim to the offices, can, as a general thing, do better than accept office. But, wherever a perfectly qualified and worthy discharged soldier presents himself for an office, let him have the preference. Here, we are sure, he will get it, because it has been publicly resolved he shall have it. Fidelity to the principles that triumphed in the saving of the Republic, is the best test of faithfulness to carry, and in no way can this fidelity be shown so well as by rewarding in every way he can those who have braved the dangers of the battle-field to achieve the victory. They who saved the Republic should be first in our affections.

Extra Session of Congress.

President JOHNSON and his advisers, we are glad to know, are likely to get along without an Extra Session of Congress. The scheme of certain professional managers, who thought to make traffic out of the tragedy that changed the head of the Nation, are to be disappointed. Their expectations as to spoils and office will not be realised. Solemn and awful as was the occasion, it was not so solemn and awful but it was seized upon by certain *outs* to procure the places of the *ins*. An Extra Session of Congress was a part of the scheme that has failed. President JOHNSON did not permit himself to be controlled or swerved by these dramatic patriots. By refusing to listen to them, he has saved both himself and the Nation a vast amount of trouble and positive injury. Questions may yet arise requiring the action of Congress before its regular meeting. Should such be the case, the President will be the first to understand its necessity. As a rule, one of the results of a called Session has been the consequent death of the Administration. It is a fact, philosophize as you will, the people always begin to tremble when Congress assembles; and they experience unutterable relief on the adjournment. It is even worse with the Executive and different Departments. The grave questions which will require the attention of Congress, in the hands of the Administration, will be properly matured and prepared for presentation by the time of the regular session. Meanwhile the country will have a season of rest and freedom from alarm and watchfulness.

It is understood that a final demand has been made upon the Canadian Government, for the surrender of such of the assassination conspirators as may be within its jurisdiction.

The Doughfaces.

This used to be an expressive term applied to Northern men with southern principles. It will answer as well applied to those men and journals who, sixty days ago, denounced ANDREW JOHNSON as unfit for the post of Vice President and clamored for his resignation, but who now are in the front rank of those who pay to him court as President. We do not believe JOHNSON has changed, but we do know he always insisted he should resign, because he had disgraced himself and the Nation, and who, without one spark of principle, will desert him the first opportunity, notwithstanding their present sycophantic homage to the "rising sun."

These are not the only doughfaces. There is another class who, twenty days ago, were in favor of letting the rebels off easy, who preached conciliation, concession, forbearance, and every conceivable kind of milk-and-water stuff, but now are rampant for a stern policy, and are making a great bluster about justice and punishment. No weather-cock ever yet turned with such facility as did this class of fleeting-sun worshippers; and they will turn again whenever the prospect of private advantage invites them to do it. We speak not of the mass of the Northern population who have been instructed by the Presidential tragedy, but of the paltry politicians who study events and shape their actions solely with an eye to personal interest.

The Saints Indignant.

TUCKER and SANDERS have been heard from. They are indignant, as such saints should be; in fact, they are shocked with the idea that they should be implicated in the assassination plot. They put in an explicit denial, and claim they are "no such persons." They want to be tried at Rouse's Point, on the Canadian border, where they agree to appear. We wonder they did not propose to have the trial before Judge CURTISS—the same that discharged the St. Alban's murderers. Their denial is almost as cool as the remark of Mrs. SURRATT when PAINE the disguised accomplice of BOOTH was caught at her house: "How lucky it is," said she, "these rebels are here; this fellow might have murdered us all!" The woman herself appears to have stood next to BOOTH in the plot, and now far removed TUCKER and SANDERS were from her, remains to be shown. They appear to be saints of about the same order, and equally indignant. We probably shall hear from JEFF. DAVIS next, pitched on the same key.

Tennessee United States Senators.

The Tennessee Legislature has elected Hon. H. J. PATTERSON and Hon. S. J. FOWLER, U. S. Senators, the former for four years and the latter for six. It now only remains for Tennessee to elect members of Congress to entitle her to full recognition as a State in the Union.

GETTING RIGHT.—A public meeting is to be held in Washington to proclaim and enforce the idea that those who left that city to aid the rebellion are not entitled to and shall not be permitted to have homes there. The doctrine is sound, both as an abstract principle and as to actual social policy. Any other doctrine would restore men who deserve to be and otherwise would be outcasts. We will venture to suggest that, while the meeting has the business in hand, it may very properly express its opinion of those in that community who procured the release of ROGER A. PRYOR from deserved imprisonment, and his return to Virginia, while yet thousands of our brave boys were suffering starvation and torture in rebel prison pens. If it is right and necessary to denounce the return of rebels, is it not equally a duty to denounce those who sympathize with rebels to the extent of procuring for them their forfeited rights and liberty? We trust the meeting in question will not forget that, it is not those only who have actually left to serve JEFF. DAVIS that deserve condemnation. Many remained to play a worse part.

THE *Tribune* cannot credit the assertion that DAVIS and the others named in the Presidential proclamation connived at and procured the assassination of President LINCOLN. "In sincent letters," it says, "have often been made to bear a sinister interpretation in the light of events unforeseen and unthought of when those letters were written; and the universal experience of mankind since affirmed the insecurity of judging a case whereof one side, at most, has been heard." It is unquestionably true that, had the assertion proceeded from a less exalted source, the inclination to disbelief would be universal.

THE LONDON correspondence of the New York *Times* asserts that the claims of this country growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and other Anglo-rebel pirates, will, by the consent of England, be referred to an impartial umpire, and eventually paid. The same writer also asserts that, the British cabinet will withdraw its opposition to the annexation of Canada to the United States, and abide the force of events. France, on the contrary, is preparing to strengthen herself in Mexico by interesting her people in the new Mexican loan. NAPOLEON, there is reason to believe, next to JEFF DAVIS, feels himself, by the fall of the Rebellion, to be the worst beaten individual living.

WHO WILL DEFEND?—The trial of the accomplices of BOOTH will commence within a few days. As yet no lawyer has come forward to defend them. We do not question there are many who would be glad to espouse their cause in court as they have already in their hearts, but they have not the courage to do it. The government will, we doubt not, see that the accused have a fair trial. We see no reason why counsel should not be assigned them, as in all criminal cases where the accused cannot otherwise obtain counsel.

ALLEGIANCE IN RICHMOND.—Men of wealth and influence in Richmond manifest considerable willingness to renew their allegiance, by taking the prescribed oath, and it is said there is much apparent sincerity in doing it. Among those who have renewed their citizenship, are many well known names of professional and business men. It is somewhat remarkable that the clergy there, as well as elsewhere, are among those most backward in giving up the cause of DAVIS, the traitor, thief, and assassin.

THE EFFECT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Foreigners who do not comprehend our form of government, when they receive the news of the murder of our Chief Magistrate, will be apt to suppose that we are in a state of revolution. This is illustrated by the opening remarks in a business circular from Havana, dated the 28th ult. Messrs. Earle & Toscano, in their review of the sugar market of Havana, opens as follows:

"The dreadful news brought us by the Liberty from New York, caused a very painful sensation in this community, and for the time suspended all speculation in this article, (sugar) with reference to the United States. Fears were entertained that the wanton assassination of President Lincoln was only the precursor of a less dreadful course of events, and all awaited with the greatest anxiety the arrival of the Ariadne at Nassau. The news brought by this steamer was an agreeable surprise to all, and proved the beautiful organization of your Government. The confidence evinced on your side caused a corresponding reaction with us, and prices of our staple commodity took immediately an upward tendency."

THE ASSASSIN OF THE SEWARDS.—There are good grounds for believing that SURRATT, the assassin of Secretary Seward and his sons, is in Canada. Among other evidence that warrants this belief, the following, from the Montreal *Gazette*, of Wednesday, appears almost conclusive:

"Since we last wrote on this subject we have had information which leads us to think that the man Surratt has been in Canada. We are quite ignorant as to whether or not he is now here. But we can have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of the Canadian Government and people to use all exertions to afford the fullest information and in finding out the fact; and to afford them every facility which the law, or treaties, or the comity of nations, may require of our hands. This is a point too plain for discussion."

AMOUNT OF COTTON NOW IN THE SOUTH.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "Since the fall of Mobile we have been able to extend our researches at the South, and we have now obtained what we consider reliable data for an approximate of the quantity of cotton still on hand within the so-called Southern lines. We place the whole amount as equal to 1,500,000 ordinary bales. Some of it is in the seed, and a large quantity is still unpacked for the want of the proper material and facilities. Our Mobile correspondent figures the total at 2,500,000 bales, but some of his assumptions are in excess of known results and we are confident that our estimate is very close to the actual mark."

CANADIAN PANIC.—The Canadian papers are greatly exercised as to the intentions of the United States Government in relation to Maximilian, and say that there is not a shadow of a pretext for American intervention in Mexico. There is indeed not a shadow of pretext for European intervention in the first place, and if Louis Napoleon takes the back track there will be more reason for Canadian alarm on the subject.

PAST DAY.—The *Jewish Record* says that President Johnson in the re-issue of his fast day proclamation, has hit upon a day "most apropos so far as the Jews are concerned, that day, the first of June, being the festival of Shevuous."

Our Rochester Correspondence.

Home Manufactures—The Pittsburgh Cutlery Company—A New Branch of Industry in Rochester, Pa.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, May 6, 1865.

There is evidently an increasing desire among the masses in this country to encourage the manufacture, at home, of everything we need, thereby placing ourselves, as a nation, in a position of independence, as near as may be, of foreign manufacturers. Theorists may argue as they please, but they can never convince me that it is good economy to send money abroad to purchase that which can be manufactured equally as well at home. A few years ago it was thought no fine edged tool could be made out of anything but English cast steel. Now Pittsburgh produces an article that is driving the English steel out of the market. So it will be, in time, with many other articles, for which we are now almost entirely dependent on other countries. In this country the manufacture of pocket cutlery is yet in its infancy.

I am gratified, however, to inform you that a company of enterprising, practical men have just commenced the manufacture of that article in the thriving town of Rochester. The style of the company is "Pittsburgh Cutlery Company," out of compliment to your city. The men composing the firm (Messrs. Mason, Marshall & Jepson) are all practical workmen, having worked at the business in England, but more recently in the State of Connecticut. They have brought with them the most skillful workmen, each in his own particular branch. They are using cast steel made in Pittsburgh by Hussey, Wells & Co. The blades are hammered out by hand, but most of the other work, such as preparing the handles, grinding, polishing, &c., is done by well arranged machinery, which is put in motion by steam.

When fully under way they will employ from forty to fifty hands. They have on hands full stock of ivory, pearl, buckhorn, tortoise shell, &c., for handles. Some kinds of tortoise shell are worth five dollars per pound. Not being a mechanic, it would be folly for me to attempt a description of the machinery, &c. Suffice it to say that it is all of the most approved kind, and such as has been proven by practical demonstration to be exactly suited to the purpose. The finishing machinery has just been put in running order, consequently but little work has yet been finished, but in the course of a few days they will be turning out all the various styles of pen and pocket knives, which will in a short time be offered to the trade and will not suffer by comparison with the best English make. There are no dead heads in the firm, every one being a practical workman. Possessing as they do, the necessary capital, experience, skill and energy, they are bound to succeed in this new branch of domestic manufacture.

"Encourage home manufacture!"

Yours, &c., &c., OBSERVER.

Southern Trade Prospects.

[From the N. Y. Commercial's Money Article.]

The spirit of trade is held in check by the prevailing uncertainty as to the course the Government may adopt relative to the restrictions upon trade and the question of confiscation. The merchants of this city are prepared to ship merchandise to the Southern ports and to send their agents into the interior for the purchase of cotton and other Southern products. Were they at liberty to take that course, there can be no doubt that, within a month, we should be in the midst of an unusually active trade with the Southern States. Trade with the late rebel section, however, is still placed under the restrictions of the irksome system of license; and the North is deprived of a large amount of trade, and the South of the implements, wood, agricultural and otherwise, necessary for the cultivation of its crops. Should the restrictions be continued for one month longer, a very large acreage of the farming lands of the south must remain uncultivated during the year; and, as the result, we may be called upon to support a population by whom we have been accustomed to exchange to produce crops which they could have given in exchange for our products. The apparent hesitation on the part of the Government in these directions naturally suggests the idea that it is the purpose of the Government to make a sweeping application of the confiscation act. Should such a policy, it may be safely asserted that the commercial community are unanimously opposed to it. A very serious injury would be inflicted upon the trade we should then have further interruption arising from the wholesale seizure of cotton, which would be thrown upon the market in a manner very different from the regular process of distribution, tending to the production of an unhealthy irregularity of trade. Beside which the deprivation of a large mass of wealthy population of their means, necessarily dooms its section to a long period of inability to restore their lands, which would react upon the trade of the North with great severity. Every rule of action taken from late rebel, hostile confiscation act, means two years' loss to the North on the next crop, and indispensable to the restoration of just a moderating extent from purchasing our products. So that while a policy of indiscriminate confiscation would be of just as much benefit to the South, it yet inevitably inflicts a severe injustice upon the North. The whole commercial community, therefore, are anxiously desirous that the President to remove the apprehensions on this point which have naturally arisen out of his intimations as to the several State delegations, and from the fact that, although military operations are suspended from the Potomac to the Mississippi, yet the Presidential proclamations of April 29th are no further than to remove the restrictions imposed by local military commanders.

General Intelligence.

The remains of the Hon. George M. Dallas, which lie in a vault in St. Peter's Church yard, Philadelphia, are to be placed in a family vault now being constructed in the same graveyard.

The dwelling house of Rev. E. A. Brindley, near Newbury, Jefferson county, Ohio, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground on Thursday night last, together with most of its contents.

M. Romero, the representative in Washington of President Juarez Government, has written a letter in refutation of a statement made in the French Corps Legislatif, that Juarez had twice offered to sell Sonora and the property confiscated from the clergy to the United States, and the offer had been twice refused.

Out of seven hundred rebel officers in durance at Fort Delaware, all have taken the oath of allegiance, except thirteen. Among the number who took the oath was General LEE, of South Carolina, one of the most intense secessionists and nullifiers of the traitorous South.

The absurd story telegraphed in regard to the capture of several barrels of the Richmond goods on the Rappahannock creates much amusement in Richmond. The hoax was originated by the proprietors of two barrels of oysters which came up two days ago on the City Point train.

The chief of police in Boston having received intelligence that an attempt was to be made to burn the city by rebel raiders from Canada, the necessary precautions have been taken to prevent it. None but members of the fire department are now admitted to the engine houses, and the police force has been increased. Though the story is thought to be false, this vigilance is deemed necessary under the circumstances.

Six thousand bales of Savannah cotton were sold at auction on Friday, in New York, on Government account, at 111 Broadway. The prices were fully up to those current in the open market. Fully good middlings, 37½c; middlings, 33½@34c; low middlings, 29@30c; good ordinary, 25@26c; ordinary, 21½c; pickings, 12½c. The auctioneer, before the sale began, stated that a dispatch had been received from Mr. Simon Draper, at Charleston, stating that no more than five thousand bales would be found in that city—a fact which the auctioneer thought ought to put up prices three cents per pound.

Quite a feat was accomplished between Michigan City and Lake Station, on the occasion of the reception of the funeral cortege, which railroad man, if not the general public, will appreciate. At the former place General Hooker stepped off to get breakfast, and while eating the train left. Major James S. Hopper, train dispatcher of the Michigan Central at Michigan City, went to the company's shop and took out a locomotive, which, with the General on board, overtook the train at Lake Station. The distance between Porter and Lake Stations, eight miles, was run in the unprecedented time of nine minutes.

Personal.

Gen. Grant was forty years old last Thursday.

Bishop Uphold, of Indiana, is suffering severely from rheumatism, and cannot leave his house. The *Western Episcopalian* says that there is no hope of his resuming "active labors." Bishop Mellvaine has lately been performing Episcopal functions for him.

Baron Osten Sacken, Russian Consul General, has just left this country for Europe, where he will remain or some time. The Baron is a gentleman of high ability and C. R. Schmidz, Esq., whose long experience in Russian affairs qualifies him for this responsible task.

The Leavenworth *Times* says that Warren Hussey, a well-known banker at Denver, has failed. About $75,000 of his drafts have been protested. It is reported that Clark & Co., of the same place and Salt Lake have suspended payment.

When the "drawings and specifications" are presented to the Military Commission which is to try those concerned in the great conspiracy, it will be ascertained that Jeff. Davis, Jacob Thompson, Judah P. Benjamin, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N. Sanders, and William C. Cleary, are indicted with John Surratt, Payne, Atzerodt, Harold and other active conspirators. It will be found that positive proof exist that this plot was concocted at Richmond, matured in Canada, and executed in Washington.

TRIAL OF HON. E. G. HARRIS.

Proceedings before the Court Martial on Saturday—The Testimony of Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris was resumed this morning before a court martial of which Gen. Foster is President. Judge Crane, of Baltimore, appeared as counsel for Mr. Harris.

Sergeant R. B. Stuart, of Company C, 11th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, was sworn and testified that on the 17th of April last he was on duty at Leonardtown, Md., and was ordered by Capt. Willoughby to proceed to the residence of Benj. G. Harris and arrest him. He effected the arrest, and then took charge of Mr. Harris and remained alone with him for two hours. During that time the witness had a conversation with Mr. Harris, and the latter made certain statements with regard to Chapman and Read, the paroled rebels who had visited his (Harris') house on the previous evening.

The accused said the two men came to his house and inquired the way to Leonardstown, and also, the distance, and they further stated they wished to get to Baltimore as quickly as possible and take the oath of allegiance. The accused told the witness that he said to them they could go to Baltimore, but the Federals could not compel them to take the oath on account of the agreement that had been entered into between Gen. Grant and Lee. The accused then gave the men one dollar each, and also their supper.

The accused also said the men wished to stay one night at his house, but he told them they could not do so, as people about there knew his political sympathies too well.

Upon his cross examination, and upon questions put by the accused, the witness testified that he did not recollect the accused telling Read (Harris) had no wrong motive in giving Chapman and Read the money, nor did the witness understand the accused to say that he thought it proper to give to paroled prisoners to help them along on their way home. The witness was asked to state the whole conversation he had with the accused, relative to the conversation between Harris, and Chapman and Read. Witness replied by saying that in the conversation, after the giving of the money had been spoken of, the accused said: "All the trouble was the fault of the damned Abolitionists; that if the Abolitionists would leave things as they were, all would have been all right." He said "the people in Washington interfering after Generals Grant and Lee had made a fair agreement, was all a damned pack of humbug; that the Republicans would not rule long, but, by G—d, they would soon be shown who would rule." Witness did not recollect that the accused said "he never did anything more innocently than he did when he gave the men the money to help them along."

When this conversation took place no one was present but witness and the accused. Mr. Maddox was present at that conversation, but he was there. At some other conversation the accused told Mr. Maddox he did not know what the Law was, but he supposed, and Maddox replied, "that it was said in Leonardstown that Chapman and Read had reported him." To this the accused replied, "that he could not see what in the devil Lucy had reported him for."

The Judge Advocate here closed his case, reserving the right to call Sergeant Swan, the witness for whom they have been waiting, when he should be in attendance. The Judge Advocate withdrew his offer to prove the disloyalty of the accused. By agreement between the Judge Advocate and the accused, the terms of the capitulation between Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee were put in evidence. The Judge Advocate also asked leave to correct the record, and Mr. Maddox was called to the stand for that purpose. It appeared upon the record that Chapman testified that Read remarked that it was long late (not long) for the President. Witnesses recollection of it was that it was Mark Harris, and not Read, who made the remark.

The Court then adjourned until Monday, when the accused will commence his defence.

Telegraphic Summary.

[The following is a summary of telegraphic dispatches which we have not room to print entire.]

The Erie Railroad car manufactory at Jersey City was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Loss estimated at $125,000. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Washington dispatch states that over $40,000,000 of the seven-thirty loan were disposed of during the week ending Saturday, Secretary McCulloch pays out the money as fast as received, giving nothing any stringency in the money market. The subscription to the loan by the First National Bank of New York, on Friday, was $1,000,000.

The subscriptions to the fund to purchase a homestead for Mrs. Lincoln, are not to exceed five dollars each, so that all may have a chance to contribute. The amount was erroneously stated to be five hundred dollars.

The statement of Mr. Brewer that there is no Petroleum in southern California is denied by Californians generally, and by L. Upson, United States Surveyor General of that State. It is said oil has been found in large quantities in several counties.

The gunboat Florida arrived at New York on Saturday, from New Orleans, bringing the pirate Reed and other captured officers of the Rebel raid Weld.

Since the the recent orders for the reduction of expenses, the Quartermaster's Department has effected a reduction of the daily expenses on coast-wise transportation three hundred and fifty thousand dollars daily, which is a saving of more than nine million dollars per month.

The Postmaster General has sent an agent of his department to Saint Louis, who will be there on the 12th of this month, to make arrangement for the transportation of the mails on the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

The First National Bank of Richmond has been designated United States Depository. A. G. Foot is President. This is the only National Bonk yet established in that city.

The Government has possession in Washington City and vicinity of a number of private buildings, which are used for hospitals and other purposes. A clearing out of these buildings is about to take place, and they will be delivered over to their owners. The Government hospitals will also be abandoned as fast as circumstances will permit.

The country adjacent to Washington City presents an appearance somewhat similar to what it did in 1861. The camps of the troops already arrived being dotted on every road. The farmers will suffer much, but they have the satisfaction of knowing it will be of short duration, and for the last time.

Several of the Washingtonians, who were paroled by General Grant, and returned home, have been sent South again, for refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Many of them are anxious to take the oath, and remain good citizens.

An Evening with the Assassin, Booth.

[Correspondence of the Hamilton (Canada) Times.]

As any information regarding the actions and conversation of the murderer of President Lincoln, during the last few months of his career, must be of special interest to the public, I have thought proper to furnish you with a few reminiscences of an evening I spent in his company some few months ago. Since the occurrence of the tragic event I have forborne any allusion to the facts here stated, either in public or confidentially, though the announcement of the murder, associated with the name of Booth, recalled vividly an interview well nigh passed memory, and almost every word uttered upon the occasion recurred to mind as fresh as it occurred. Yesterday, but now that that the misguided and wretched man has met his doom, a statement of the circumstances can affect nothing the assassin or the pursuit of justice. On an evening during last Fall, I believe in the early part of October, I was introduced to J. Wilkes Booth, at the Lawrence Hall, in Montreal, and indulged in a friendly contest at billiards with him, in the saloon of that establishment which was continued to a late hour in the evening. My opponent seemed to have been indulging freely in stimulants, not appearing to be intoxicated at all, but I remember that the wandering character of his conversation, and the wild ideas he expressed, struck me at the time as indicating rather immoderate dissipation and a slight mental derangement or excitement. In the course of the recreation, a peculiar ring fell from him, which, on observing my particularity for the "pockets," and thereupon a sudden thought seemed to flash upon his mind, and, raising his cue, he continued in a manner somewhat excited: "Do you know I have got the sharpest play laid out ever done in America? I can bag the biggest game this side of—just remember my address. You'll hear of a double coup from one of these days." I paid little regard to his remarks at the time, supposing them to proceed from the ordinary fallacy of a person in his condition. In the course of the evening some allusion occurred to the President's canvass then progressing in the United States. Booth seemed to be inspired with great feeling on the subject, and among other observations said, "It made diamond little difference, head or tail—Abe's contract was nearly up, and whether re-elected or not he would get his goose cooked." At one time my opponent, in a jocular turn, clapped me upon the shoulder, with this remark: "By——, I like your Canadian style; I must post myself in Canuck airs, for some of these devils may have to settle there shortly." These remarks formed but a small portion of the conversation of the evening, but I remember particularly as probably indicating designs then entertained by Booth, and the same which in their execution have so recently startled the world. My impressions of Booth were that he was a young man of means, given to a gay, rollicking life, and that his nature was not calculated to distinguish him beyond the sphere of a fashionable blade in society. The photographs commonly circulated at present are evidently very correct, as I can well recognise his appearance on that evening very vividly in my mind. We parted at the hotel at the conclusion of our recreation, and I did not meet him afterwards; but I well remember his address, as he suggested, and believe that now I can comprehend the character of the "double coup" contemplated by my friendly opponent on that evening, rendered memorable in my experience at billiards.

A letter from Mobile says that the government officers have received information of the existence in various portions of the State of over half a million of bales of cotton, which will soon be brought to Mobile by its owners.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

I hear the important rumor to-day that Harold has made a full confession of Booth's assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and of his complicity in the transaction.

Gen. Butler, I hear, in anticipation that his services are over for the present, has gracefully tendered his resignation. The assertion heretofore current that the friends of the General had endeavored to secure his appointment as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Johnson is strictly correct.

The real object of Simon Cameron's call on President Johnson, yesterday, when he presented an address from the citizens of Harrisburg, is said to have been to urge the appointment of Mr. John W. Forney as Secretary of the Navy, in which case it is expected that the Philadelphians will secure the election of Mr. Cameron to the United States Senate.

Payne is the man who attempted to kill Mr Seward. Col. Baker still doubts it, but the Government will try Payne for the deed, and will have the evidence not only of several persons in Mr. Seward's house but of confessions of other parties who knew that it was allotted to Payne to kill Mr. Seward. Newspapers will have to make their own arrangements for a report of the trial. The Government will employ several accomplished reporters to take down every shred of evidence for its own use, but it will not furnish any reports for the newspapers.

Preliminary examinations of the conspirators have taken place and are now going on here. There will be no secret trial of the accused. The idea is monstrous and the statement a prodigious blunder. The trial of the accused will attract the attention of the country. Ten or twelve persons are accused of being accomplices of Booth, and a great deal of time will be taken up in their trials. But nothing will be done secretly. Every particle of evidence will be reported to the country, and there will be no "hanging without due deliberation."

The financial situation of the country is one that requires good management to save us from great disasters. No man in the country is better aware of this fact than Secretary McCullough. He gives his entire attention to the subject, and is endeavoring to bring the country slowly back to specie payments. Of course he cannot do much in this direction till Congress meets. It is believed that one of his first recommendations will be that power be granted to put a new loan (say twenty years) upon the market at six per cent. with the purpose of destroying all the currency thus paid in. The National banks are adapted, in the volume of the currency, and it will be absolutely necessary to retire at least one hundred millions of the government currency during the next year.

The Government has razed its previous heavy orders for stores over one half; indeed, in most instances they are not one-fourth what they were a month ago. The reduction in its wants of coal to one thousand tons per day, where ten thousand were heretofore paid for, must have a most depressing effect on the market, and be hailed as a God-send by the public which has been lied to the tune of twelve or fifteen dollars per ton. The excuse for these outrageous charges was the immense requirements of the Government, but this now can no longer be offered. The fall in flour, coffee, sugar, tea and provisions, is also in good part due to the heavy let up in the army demand, and the retrenchment that is so trenchantly in progress.

A statement which appears here to-day, to the effect that Gen. Halleck, at Richmond, has issued an order announcing that all persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, is untrue in a most essential respect. Gen. Halleck has not been authorized to issue any such sweeping order, and the amnesty proclamation of the President, of December, 1863, will be scrupulously observed until a general line of policy is adopted. Gen. Halleck will undoubtedly receive and refer to the President all applications for pardon and restoration to civil rights it will be necessary temporarily to obstruct the three hundred feet designed as a channel way.

Attention of persons engaged in navigation is called to the provision of the second section of act of Congress approved July 4th, 1864, whereby all vessels and boats navigating said river are required to regulate the use of their said vessels and boats, and of any raft or floating timber along the same so as not to interfere with the *elevation, construction* and use of said bridge.

All persons are also notified that the span next west of the channel span is erected at an elevation of 60 feet above low water; that there is a clear way of 400 feet between the piers.

All persons are notified further that this bridge is erected by the consent and all the regulations of the act of Congress have been complied with by the company.

The erection of the channel span will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and due notice will be given when the time for the removal of the temporary bridge will be required.

THE HOLLIDAY'S COVE RAILROAD CO.
By THOS. L. JEWETT, President.
May 8, 1865. myst-2w

SCREW LETTER COPYING PRESSES,
LETTER BOOKS,
COPYING INK,
OIL PAPER, &c.
KAY & COMPANY,
myst 55 Wood street.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

Good Investments offered in producing wells and lands in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

ONE-EIGHTH PRODUCING INTEREST

In the Craft Well, on Bull Run, now flowing 200 barrels per day. Very cheap.

ONE-EIGHTH WORKING INTEREST

In Mountain Well, Cherry Run.

ONE-SIXTEENTH LAND INTEREST

In eight wells—two acres—going down on Cherry Run, below Plummer.

FIFTY ACRES ON MAIN PIT-HOLE,

Three-quarters of a mile above the United States Well, now flowing 239 barrels per day. Stream courses through it, and divides the tract into two nearly equal parts. Thirty acres boreable. Is first-class, and held at very low figures. One-fourth interest in this fifty acres offered for sale, and when sold the owners agree to use twenty thousand dollars in developing, and form after testing into a stock company. This is considered a good chance, and one seldom offered.

VIRGINIA LAND.

One thousand acres on the west branch of Little Kanawha River, near Oil Creek. The stream runs nearly through the center of this tract. Small streams run divide it in various parts. Is well timbered with valuable timber—oak, black walnut, and white wood; is first-rate farming and tobacco land. A vein of coal of great thickness has been opened on the adjoining lands, and is supposed to extend through this. Is considered good oil land. The proposed railroad from Charlestown, West Virginia, to the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to touch or go near this land.

Was purchased from first hands, and will be sold low—almost given away. Title perfect.

For terms, &c., apply to

G. H. MARSLAND,
my6-1wood 88 Second street.

DAY BOOKS.

JOURNALS AND LEDGERS.
CASH BOOKS,
ORDER BOOKS,
CHECK BOOKS,
RECEIPT AND DRAY BOOKS.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
PRIVATE ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Always on hand or made to order, of superior materials.

KAY & COMPANY,
my8 55 Wood street,

TRACING CLOTH
AND
ROLL DRAWING PAPER.

FOR SALE BY
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
my6 No. 93 Wood street.

CHECK BOOKS ON FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

OIL LEASES.
GOLD PENS.
FANCY INK STANDS.
STATIONERY of every description.
FOR SALE BY
MYERS, SCHOVER & CO.,
POST BUILDING,
mys 39 Fifth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
OF
PITTSBURGH.

Capital $1,000,000, With Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House, Cor. First & Wood Sts

THIS BANK, ORGANIZED UNDER the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First Streets.

Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
J. C. M'PHERSON, Teller.
my1-6m.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Western Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at any time previous to May 15th, 1865, for the

GRADUATION AND MASONRY

Of a branch railroad, from the present terminus of their road to the Works of the Pennsylvania Salt Company, a distance of about six (6) miles.

Proposals may be made for payments in cash, or part in cash and part in bonds of the Company. Profile specifications may be seen at Engineer's Office, in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa. Proposals to be addressed to ANTES SNYDER, P. A. Engineer, Freeport, Pa.

GEO. B. ROBERTS, Chief Engineer,
Office, 238 South 3d st., Philadelphia.
ap8-1w

FOR SALE—
THE OIL CITY MONITOR,

At Oil City, Pa., is offered for sale. To practical printers this is a good opening, as the office has all it can do in the way of Job work and advertising.
my8-1t

MONONGAHELA WATER COMPANY.

PREFERRED STOCK.

The undersigned Committee of the Birmingham Water Works

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞For additional local see first page.

IMPORTANT CASE DECIDED.—The District Court was occupied the principal portion of last week in trying the case of Faber & Co., vs. Alexander King and Michael McCullough, garnishees of Adams, Macklin & Co. It appears that the firm of Adams, Macklin & Co., were engaged in this city in the manufacture of glass from 1851 until 1857, when they became insolvent. Messrs. King and McCullough were creditors of the firm, and obtaining, by confession, judgments in their favor, seized the glass works and sold them at Sheriff sale for $10.00, they becoming the purchasers. The other creditors, of whom Faber is one, allege that the transaction was unfair, and brought forward evidence to show that the works were worth between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, instead of the small sum realized at the sale. The case excited considerable interest, and half a dozen lawyers were engaged on each side. On Friday afternoon the argument closed, and the Court, after a short charge, submitted the case to the jury, who agreed about three o'clock on Saturday morning, and after sealing the verdict retired to their homes. At ten o'clock in the morning the Court reassembled, when it was announced that the verdict had been rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of sixteen thousand two hundred dollars. The case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court.

BANK NOTE PLATES SURRENDERED.—In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Saturday, James B. Murray, Esq., Cashier of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, delivered up to the Court the plates, dies, &c., belonging to the institution—the Bank having been converted into a National Bank. The plates weighed several hundred pounds and had been defaced so as to render them unfit for further use. After inspecting the plates the Court returned them to Mr. Murray, who may either retain them as mementoes of the past, or make such legitimate use of the metal as may be deemed proper.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge McCandless. On Saturday morning the case of Capt. Matthew C. Steel, indicted for perjury, was resumed. The principal evidence against the defendant—the vouchers and other papers—not being sufficiently identified, were declared inadmissible by the Court, when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box. The Court then adjourned until this morning.

BRADY'S BEND TOWNSHIP.—In the statement of the result of the recruiting and filling quotas in the 21st District under the last call, published a few days ago, Brady's Bend Township, Armstrong county, was shown to be deficient nine men. This was an error, that sub-district filled its quota and had a surplus of one man.

WILL MEET TO-NIGHT.—A regular quarterly meeting of the Firemen's Association will be held this evening, at the room of the association, in City Hall.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. S. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney before the Union Convention, which meets June 6th, 1865. my2 tjsd&w

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for renomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. apr28-dawtc

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to any thing in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that greasy, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATTHEWS, General Agent.

12 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATTHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct24-1y

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
Washington city, April 25, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

BALTIMORE, Maryland, THURSDAY, May 4th, 1865.

CARLISLE, Pennsylvania, THURSDAY, May 11th, 1865.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, THURSDAY, May 18th, 1865.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, FRIDAY, May 26th, 1865.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES,

at each place.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly, Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

myt1mys26

NOTICE.—Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of the NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be opened at the rooms of the Board of Trade, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 22d of May, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and kept open as required by the act of incorporation.

WM. M. LYON,
B. F. JONES,
W. SIMCIK,
A. BRADLEY,
J. H. SOOENBERGER,
J. F. JONES,
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,

Pittsburgh, April 29, 1865.—2t6 Commissioners.

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,

Real Estate, Stock and Bill Brokers,
Office, 105 THIRD street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES:

N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK, Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.

myl-3m

VINEGAR.

H. REDENBACH & SONS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PURE CIDER VINEGAR,
No. 150 Ohio street, Allegheny.

DEEDS,

MORTGAGES,
LEASES, PENSION BLANKS,
OIL LAND REFUSALS, and
ATTORNEY AND ALDERMAN'S BLANK
Printed and for sale by
W. S. HAVEN.
Printer and Stationer, cor. Third and Wood sts.

mh8tf

20 HHDS. PRIME P. R SUGAR.

15 hhds. prime Cuba Sugar.
40 bbls. assorted brands Syrup; together with a full assortment of goods in our line, for sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
my3 141 and 143 Water street.

5 BBLS. PRIME ROLL BUTTER.

8 bags White Beans.
10 0 pounds country Bacon. Received and for sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
my3 141 and 143 Water street.

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

MANUFACTURER OF
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates
Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.,
sept7-1y No. 7 St. Clair street, near the bridge

FRUIT TREES,

PEAR TREES, Seckel	Extra Large	$7 20 per doz
" "	" "	$50 00 per 100
"	"Duchess Angouleme	Dwarf, $1 80 per doz
" "	" "	$25 00 per 100
Peach "	Best varieties,	$1 00 per dozen
" "	"	$20 00 per 100.

T. L. SHIELDS & Co.,
Sewickly, Nurseries.

GEO. M. REID, Agent,
68 Fifth street. jan30tfaw-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration upon the estate of WILLIAM FORSYTH, late of the Fourth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims or demands against said estate are requested to present the same without delay, to the subscriber, at the office of the Superior Iron Company, corner Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh.

ap18-6t-law JOHN SCOTT, Administrator.

JO. H. SIMONDS & CO.,

Agents for the purchase and sale of

Petroleum Lands, Leases, Interests in Oil Wells, &c.

OIL EXCHANGE, corner Liberty and High street (opp. Court House.)

FRANKLIN, VENANGO CO., PA.

Lands and interest on all the streams and region for sale strictly on COMMISSION. Maps and plans of the entire Oil District kept open for inspection. Directories of all the large cities can be consulted, and leading newspapers of the country kept on file at this office.

All business attended to faithfully and promptly.

jan16-6m-eod&TuThSatsat

REFINED SUGARS.

60 bbls. Refined Sugars, Crushed, Pulverized, at
For sale by
GEO. R. JONES & CO.,
141 and 143 Water street.

FEATHERS.

Extra quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
R. H. KIRK,
Liberty street.

mh30

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Wm. HENDERSON.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

The great moral drama of the 19th century, which has been in preparation for many weeks, and the talents of experienced artists in every department, in costume, scenery and mechanical appliances have been brought into requisition, render this renowned production the triumph of mechanical art.

THIS EVENING, G. L. Aikens' renowned dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, entitled

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

With an unprecedented cast.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.

Penn street, near St. Clair.
W. C. SMYTHE.....Lessee and Manager.
Commences at 8 p. m.

ANOTHER POPULAR SENSATION.

First time in this city of Vitz Simmons' new Union War Drama, Reminiscences of the Great Events. The hero triumph of Farrio's over lawless Traitors. Two new and startling scenes, plots and effects. FALL OF RICHMOND, SURRENDER OF GEN. LEE, with the Music Hall Show, by the great Star Company and all the regular Artistic Forces massed at this Temple of Pleasure.

During night, three more new stars, BILLY HOLMES, NELLIE and GEO. EDWARDS. my3-1t

LECTURE—

Prof. DUBOIS,

THE FUNNY FRENCHMAN,

Will open his Portfolio of Blandishments, at Concert Hall, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, At 8 o'clock. Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. my3 1t

MONSTER COMBINATION OF Zoological and Equestrian Attraction.

VAN AMBURGH & CO'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE,

from 53rd and 5th Broadway, New York, combined with
THAYER & NOYES'
GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS
will exhibit at
Allegheny City, on Diamond, opposite Market House,
MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, May 15, 16 and 17, 1865.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

80th Companies Exhibiting in One Tent for One Admission Fee.

THAYER & NOYES'
UNITED STATES CIRCUS

Includes the
Greatest Force of Talented Riders
Gymnasts, Clown Acrobats, Equilibrists Voltigeurs, &c.,

in the country, with
A STUD OF PERFORMING HORSES, PONIES AND MULES,

Incomparably Superior to any other that can be produced on this side of the Atlantic.

Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie

Comprises the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS and RARE and CURIOUS BIRDS from every quarter of the globe, that has visited this city for many years.

THE PERFORMANCES
will include every imaginable variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP AND CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GAMES,

introducing
NEW AND STARTLING ACTS
never before given in this city. At each entertainment Mr. C. W. Noyes will introduce his famous
TRICK HORSE GREY EAGLE, JR.,
the finest specimen of equine beauty in America; also his celebrated
PERFORMING MONKEY, SIGNOR VICTOR,
the feats of which are comical beyond description.

A pupil of the great Van Amburgh will enter the dens of
LIONS, TIGERS, AND LEOPARDS.

Each entertainment will commence with a
GRAND ORIENTAL CAVALCADE,
and conclude with the laughable performances of Dr. Thayer's
COMIC MULES, UNCLE SAM AND DICK.

MESSRS. THAYER & REYNOLDS, CLOWNS.

Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M.

Admission to the entire menagerie combination, 50 cents; Children under twelve, 25 cents.

my8-1t-12-13-15-16

CONCERT HALL.—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 8th and 9th.

DE KATOW, WEHLI.

MAX STRAKOSH has the honor to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that when in Europe he succeeded in making arrangements for a brief Concert tour with the WONDERFUL RUSSIAN VIOLONCELLIST,

Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW.

And the Renowned PIANO FORTE VIRTUOSO and COMPOSER,

Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI.

Who will give in Pittsburgh, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, as above.

Both these Artists have met with unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, where they have given over Fifty Concerts during their short stay in the United States.

Mad. HENRIETTE BEHRENS,

The Young and popular American Prima Donna, will assist on the occasion.

Musical Director and Conductor.....S. BEHRENS.

☞These will positively be the only Concerts in Pittsburgh by these Musical Celebrities, as they shortly return to Europe.

Admission, including Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets and seats may be secured for the Concert on THURSDAY morning, at 9 a. m., at C. C. MELLOR'S Music Store. Orders from the country for Reserved Seats will be promptly attended to.

☞Chickering's Grand Piano will be used on the occasion.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. ap29-9t

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
360 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1y28-17p

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—Employment for male or female, $8 to $ 0 per day can be made in a light and pleasant business. Only $25 capital required. Send two red stamps. For particulars address E. PIERCE, BOX 2201, Chicago, Ill. my4-4t

WANTED—AGENTS WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, to engage in a light and respectable business that will pay about $2 000 a year. For particulars call at the Monongahela House on Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, a. m., and 1 and 3 and 6 and 9 p. m., from May 8th to 15th.

my8-2t W. H. SAXTON.

WANTED—BOARDING.—A gentleman engaged in the oil region requires boarding for his family in Pittsburgh, or within an hour's car ride. A liberal compensation will be paid. Apply or address "J. K. B.," Monongahela House. my5-2t

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSARY NOTES, to amount of $85 000.
B. McLAIN & CO.
ap27

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, etc., etc. Highest cash price paid by the
PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF CO.
ap6 tf 82 Third street.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who has had a year of one of the business colleges, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address
ap25 J. B. STEN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county for the most and only the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid picture of the war. We have agents clearing $10 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicants. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Cincinnati, or Philadelphia, Pa. apl4-dw2t&w

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for one of the best selling and paying inventions of the age. Agents are realizing clearing from $5 to $15 per day and only a small capital required. A lucrative employment for disabled and discharged soldiers. For particulars call on Prof. Case, Room 94, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., for one week. my2-6t

WANTED.—Good coat hands wanted, either male or female, to do custom work for a merchant tailor's store. Situation permanent; must come well recommended as to skill, ability and industry. Address A. KITT, Canton, Ohio my2-3w

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR AN OFFICE, within the boundary of Second and Sixth, Smithfield and Market streets. Address
my4 3t BOX 1191, P. O.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address
ap21-tf BOX 767.

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SACQUES.
CIRCULARS,
BASQUES,

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GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
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Market street.

ap28

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DRESS GOODS,

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J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

PLAID SILKS,
FANCY SILKS,
BLACK CORDED SILKS for MANTILLAS.
VICTORIA GLACE,
PARIS MOHAIR,
PURE MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIE LAWNS,
SMALL FIGURED LAWNS,
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SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

A large assortment of handsome DRESS GOODS. Also, goods for men and boy's wear. my8

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

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NEW SPRING GOODS,

Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in

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HOOP SKIRTS,

And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.

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my4 77 and 79 Market street.

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A good assortment for sale by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

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FISH DEALERS,
NO. 130 and 132 NORTH WHARVES,
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GLOVES AND MITTENS,

FUR, KID, BUCK and other

Gloves and Mittens,

in full stock at
nov8 R. H. PALMER'S,
64 Wood street.

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FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

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STEAM GUAGES, &c.—ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors.

SHAW & JUSTICE'S Mercury, Steam and Blast Guage.

EASTMAN'S and other approved Guages.

CLARK'S Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.

STEAM GUAGES, tested, repaired and adjusted.

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my2-1y Agent for the above 101 Third street.

J. C. MATTERN,

(Successor to George W. Weyman.)

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Corner Third and Smithfield streets

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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. 2630-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1863, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections in the respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 6 o'clock p. m., to wit:

First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Shurbsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth, Neville, South Fayette, Smoketown, Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships.

ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.

Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, McCandless, Penn and Harrison Township.

ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.

Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Upper St. Clair, Jefferson, Peters, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.

Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Manchester Boroughs; Findley, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.

First Precinct Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and McKeesport Boroughs; North Fayette, Chartiers, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships.

ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.

Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; second Precinct Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, McClure, Indiana and Moon Townships.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.

Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office within three months from the date hereof, in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.

We are receiving by

STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN

A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley

ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,

Imported by ourselves, including

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

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Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of

AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

At the lowest rates to be found in the market.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth street.

ap2

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Metal Hydrometers,

That will not break or get out of order,

FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; its adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great benefit as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer.

GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh11

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MANUFACTURERS OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.

No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.

TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Parties dealing it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.

Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh21-6m

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ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
And a large supply of STATIONERY,

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Pig Iron and Blooms,

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Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill Co. Associated for 7 years, and Street Rails, Philadelphia [illegible] pounds to the yard. [illegible]

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS.

No. 51 Wayne st., East side, near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.

I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.

mh18-6m R. A. COLVILLE.

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GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,

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Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

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ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
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No 341, COR. OF LIBERTY AND WAYNE Sts offer for sale Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Bronchial Troches, Cary's Cough Cure, Ramson's Hive Syrup and Tolu, Sozodont, Seller's Cough Syrup, Carbonate Ammonia, Extract Calabria Licorice, Extract Logwood. dec

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GROUND CLAY ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Manufacturers of all Kin of
TEEL
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WALL PAPER—

New, cheap and handsome, for sale at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth street.
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J. E. CONOR, manufacturer of the latest improved SCREW, LEVER AND DIP PRESSES, CUTTING and STAMPING DIES and General Agent for the far famed Gunsett's late improved combined DOUBLE SEAMER and LETTING DOWN MACHINE, combined CIRCULAR SQUARE and BEVEL CUTTERS, and TINNERS' TOOLS of all kinds, made to order.

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Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS. Brass and Iron Cocks, Tops, Clamps, Nuts and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.

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Also, Castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Casting, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

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Car Wheels and Axles,

Having purchased the right to manufacture

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We also manufacture, and can furnish promptly,

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CHILL ROLLS, warranted, Nail Machines, Soft Rolls, Squeezers, Pudding, Heating and Annealing Furnace Plates, of improved patterns plain or corrugated; Bar, Boiler and Plate Iron Sheers and Punches of latest improved patterns, and Rolling Mill Castings and Heavy Machinery generally.

Gas Retorts, Oil stills, Hot Blast Pipes, Driving Pipe, with Bolle's patent wrought iron bands; Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Gas and Water Pipe, either bell or flange; Rolls turned and all fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill patterns purchased from the "Fort Pitt Foundry." ja21-1y

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STEEL WORKS,

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PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes,

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(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

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FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE STOCK FARM FOR SALE—Situated in Monroe county, Ohio, on Broad Ridge, near the Ohio Shumango creek, passing through one corner of the farm, and a railroad station located on the place. Contains 272 acres, 240 of which are cleared and fenced. The buildings are a 2 story frame dwelling, 8 rooms and kitchen also, a new cottage house, 2 barns and a young orchard of choice fruit. The land is of the first quality, water in every field, and strong surface limestone ridges of oil. Altogether this is one of the best stock or fruit farms in Western Pennsylvania, and is offered at a low price and terms to suit. Apply to
B. McLAIN & CO., 10 2 Fourth street.

FOR RENT—

WAREHOUSE No. 6 WOOD STREET.

Inquire of
JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,
ap26-6t corner of Wood and Second streets.

COAL LAND FOR SALE—

Situated on the Pittsburgh and Washington turnpike, three miles from Pittsburgh containing twenty-two acres, a part of the Second Ward Coal Bank. This is a desirable situation suitable for gardening. The coal will be within reach of the steubenville railroad when opened. Apply soon to
MAC KRELL & JOHNSON,
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FOR SALE.

A two story brick dwelling, of six rooms, good cellar, front, &c., with necessary outbuildings and nearly new and all in complete order; lot 72 feet front and 150 feet deep, situated on southern side of and near ninth Ward. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
ap24 Butler st., near Allen, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—OIL LAND, on Deer Creek, Ohio, enough to form a Company of $200 00 capital, outlines long enough to make a fine paying oil well. A sure thing. J. C. MILTON.
mh9-4t 31 Fifth street.

DWELLING FOR SALE.—A comfortable three story BRICK HOUSE, on Locust street, Allegheny, lot 24 by 165 feet to Fifth street. Renters need not call. mh18-6t

FOR SALE.—Twenty acres of land, with good dwelling house, fruit trees and shrubbery, two hundred rods from East Liberty Station. Inquire of G. B. SEELY,
fe20 Fifth street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE situated on the Monongahela river, above the city, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock's street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad depot, containing three acres and 7 perches. This

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, May 8 1865.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SAD OCCURRENCE—A MAN DROWNED—CORONER'S INQUEST—On Saturday morning a young man named William Boyle, a resident of South Pittsburgh, visited this city, and about twelve o'clock at night started on his return home. While on Grant street, he met three men named Patrick Norton, Thomas Smith and John Ford, and invited them into Rorke's saloon, where they each took a glass of ale. After leaving the saloon they passed up Second street towards the Birmingham bridge, and when opposite the gas house, a fight became involved in a difficulty with a party of the occurrence, who, after company formed of a jury, adjourned the inquest until meeting a jury, adjourned the inquest until last evening at seven o'clock, at which hour the jury re-assembled at the Mayor's office, where the following evidence was d—:

John Ford was sworn, and testified that after the party left Rorke's saloon, Thomas Smith started ahead, and was lost to view; when they came to the watch-box, they noticed a man sitting in it; witness remarked that it was Smith; deceased then stepped towards the box, and put his hand on the head of the man inside, remarking, "Get up, Tommy—what are you nodding there for?" The watchman then got up, and said: "How dare you insult me?" at the same time striking him on the head and shoulder with his mace; deceased endeavored to explain the mistake to the watchman, when he struck him again, and rapped his mace for assistance; deceased then started to run away; did not see Boyle strike the watchman; could not have been struck without witness noticing it; deceased was not drunk; never met Boyle until Saturday night.

Thomas McAuliff, the watchman, testified that about twelve o'clock he was sitting in his box eating his supper, when he heard loud voices calling "Tom," "Tom;" deceased came to the box and asked witness if he was at Irishman; made no reply; deceased then struck witness, and ran towards the gas house; followed him and found him sitting in alley; arrested him, and quit speaking on his arm; the deceased then commenced scuffling, during which he broke the nippers, ran to the river, and swam to a log; went to the gas house and secured assistance; got a skiff, but before it could be launched, the deceased had fallen off the log, and disappeared. Witness struck deceased on the head two or three times, but did not strike him on the head or shoulders. Asked Boyle to come on shore, saying that he would not arrest him.

Terrence Fagan, watchman at the P. & C. R R Depot, testified that about twelve o'clock he was walking on the trestle work near the river; heard McAuliff calling for assistance; went to him and found him struggling with Boyle; Boyle struck the watchman and then ran into the river, and swam to the log. Witness started along the flats to save him, and told him to come out. Deceased was supporting himself in the water by holding to the log with his hands. Tried to save his life, but could not.

Dr. G. L. McCook testified that he had been called upon to visit deceased; found the left jaw broken, and marks upon the shoulder.

Several other witnesses were examined, when the jury adjourned until this evening at seven o'clock, when the investigation will be resumed.

WM. Boyle, the deceased, was about twenty-one years of age and unmarried. He was a moulder by trade, and resided with his parents.

OUR RETURNING SOLDIERS.—By the New York papers we see that camping grounds are being prepared in Washington for the large bodies of troops soon to arrive. The Second and Fifth army corps will arrive in Washington in about two weeks. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth, constituting a part of the army of Tennessee, are expected about the first week in June, and Sherman's army of Georgia a few days later. The military review, which will take place as soon as the armies under Sherman get to Washington, which will be sometime in June, will be the greatest event of its kind that has taken place during the war. After the review the troops will depart for their homes. As many of Sherman's troops are Western men, we may expect the most of them to pass through our city on their way to their homes. During the coming summer and fall thousands of troops will be passing through our city both East and West, as the armies will not all be disandoned at once or for some time to come.

As it always has been the proud boast of Pittsburghers, that no Union soldiers need pass through our city uncared for, so we hope it may continue to be. For no one should receive a more hearty welcome than those brave veterans who have stood so many hardships and trials during the last four years. We are glad to learn that our Subsistence Committee are making preparations to give our returning troops a hearty and hospitable welcome. The work of the Committee during the coming summer and fall will be very arduous, and will require a small degree of sacrifice on their part. Let our citizens see that the treasury is well supplied with funds to enable the Committee to carry on their work. The new temporary Home will be ready for occupation in about two or three weeks. This Home will be needed during the coming year more than ever to accommodate all who will require such care and attention as is administered at the Home.

THE GUARD OF HONOR IN THE CITY.—On Saturday at noon, the Guard of Honor which accompanied President Lincoln's remains to Springfield, arrived in the city, on its return to Washington city. The party consisted of Generals Townsend, Ekin, Barnard, Eaton, Caldwell, Admiral Davis, Captain Taylor, Maj. Field, Captain McCamby, Lieutenant Durkee, Lieutenant Sopper, Governor Miller, of Minnesota, Hon. Joseph Bailey, formerly member of Congress from this State, and the Hon. Miller, of Idaho. They were met at the depot by Mayor Lowry and other citizens, and escorted to the Monongahela House, where they rested a few hours. At two o'clock the party visited General Moorhead's residence, where the distinguished townsman welcomed them in a brief and well timed speech, complimenting them highly for the admirable manner in which they had performed the pleasant duty committed to them by the War Department. After an hour spent very agreeably at General Moorhead's residence, the delegation proceeded to the depot, and left at 4:35 for the East.

The delegation had with them the hearse car in which the President's remains were conveyed to Springfield. It remains in the condition in which it was left after the President's remains and those of little Willie Lincoln were removed from it at Springfield. Through the courtesy of General Townsend and our townsman, Colonel Ekin, hundreds of ladies and gentlemen were permitted to pass through the car and examine it.

FIRE ON DUQUESNE WAY.—Yesterday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of Richey's coopering establishment, on Duquesne Way, below Hay street. The alarm was promptly given, and the steamers were speedily on the ground, when the fire was extinguished before the flames had extended to the front portion of the shop. The loss, including damage to building, and materials and tools burned, will amount to $2,000 upon which there was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Mr. Isaac Gullett's planing mill, which joined the cooper shop, was in imminent danger for a short time, but was saved through the exertions of the firemen.

AT noon, a stable on Fourth street, near Ferry, took fire, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The steamer Gen. Grant, of Allegheny, broke one of her springs, on Federal street, while returning from this fire. This accident will throw the steamer out of service for a few days.

A CAMBRIA COUNTY VICTIM.—On Thursday, an old man named John Fringle, hailing from Cambria county, Pa., was "done" out of a cool $1,500 by a sharper, at the railway depot in Chicago. The sharper represented himself to be a buffalo hunter just from the plains with a cargo of robes on which he wished to pay the freight; but, unfortunately, he had left his wallet at the Sherman House. In the simplicity of his heart Mr. Fringle loaned him the amount requisite, without even requiring a "check" as security. The buffalo hunter found his victim and conquered.

PENNSYLVANIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The following officers have been chosen for the ensuing year: President, Rev. Albert Barnes; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. H. Dulles; Recording Secretary, Rev. Richard Newton, D. D.; Treasurer, John W. Claghorn; Secretary for Eastern Pennsylvania, Rev. Irvin H. Torrence; Secretary for Western Pennsylvania, Rev. W. W. Eells; Depositary, John F. Ruoads.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—J. Weyand, Esq., offers for sale the Oil City *Herald*, for establishment, which now enjoys a good patronage. Mr. Weyand's connection with another business requiring his undivided attention is the reason for his desire to sell.

Public Amusements

THEATRE.—Manager Henderson will this evening present "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with new scenery and mechanical effects. The scenery and stage appointments have been in course of preparation for weeks past, and this popular, moral drama will be presented to-night in a more attractive form than it has been since its first production on our boards. The cast of characters is well distributed among the stock company, and an excellent performance is anticipated.

THE FUNNY FRENCHMAN, Mons. Du Bois, had a fair audience on Saturday evening at Concert Hall, which laughed immoderately at his recital of French and English blunders. At the request of some of our influential citizens, Mons. Du Bois has consented to deliver two more lectures on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at Concert Hall.

Trimbles Varieties Theatre.—Crowded nightly as usual. Manager Smythe, ever up with the times, produces to-night Fitz Simmons' new Union War Drama, "The Fall of Richmond, or the Surrender of Gen. Lee," embodying the prominent events relative to the taking of the rebel capital and the capture of Lee. And as this subject is the popular theme of the people, this new Drama, no doubt, from its representation of the eventful epochs of the triumphs of Union patriots over lawless traitors, will crowd the house during the current week. In addition, all the Music Hall artistes appear in an olio of varied excellence—thereby presenting a double bill. Theatrical and concert hall entertainments combined. Thursday night, the trio of artistes Billy Homes, Neille and George Edwards appear.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 87 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent 5-20 Bonds.
do do 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 7 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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Finance and Trade.

SATURDAY, May 6 P. M.

—The transactions at the Peoples' Stock Exchange on Saturday evening, consisted of the following sales:

250 shares Banner	1 30
100 do M A Aber	1 00
1% do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	75
500 do do do	71
500 do do do	71

The bids and offerings were:

	Bid.	Asked.
4th Ward Allegheny City Bonds	64 00	80 00
Penn Railroad Bonds	74 50	
Allegheny City 6's		100 00
Steubenville Railroad Stock		7 50
Connellsville	9 50	
Central Basin		1 10
Allegheny & Pittsburgh		9 00
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 00	1 20
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	78	1 00
Columbia	4 00	9 00
Culbertson Run		1 60
Dalzell		5 50
Duck Creek	6 00	10 00
El Dorado		87
Federal		1 15
Fuller Reserve		60
Horseneck		1 50
Merchants'	36	45
Onio Valley		1 75
Oil Basin		9 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	3 50	4 00
Pittsburgh & New York		1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		2 00
Rouseville		3 50
Ritchie	52	85
Ross	70	95
Rynd	2 85	3 25
Shirk Farm		40
Tar Wells	1 50	2 00
Tack Petroleum, of New York	1 50	2 00
Union Lubric	50	70
Western Pennsylvania	1 50	1 75
Whitely		2 00
United States	18 00	

The attendance was slim and the disposition to buy or sell was only manifested by small lots being offered or bid for—a small bear movement in Tarr, Story and Cherry Run, and subsequently a bull movement by the same parties in the same stock, being the only feature of the evening.

—The recent heavy advance in the United States Oil Company, of New York, is owing to the fact that a new well has been struck, and the old well is producing an increased yield. This stock is owned largely with many of our operators, and quite handsome profits have been realised by those who purchased when it was low. The Pitt Hole region, in which its property is chiefly located, is now thought to be more valuable than that in Oil Creek, and Companies located there are receiving attention from parties buying for a rise.

—The Philadelphia Oil Stock market is exceedingly dull, and seems to be past recovery; so many worthless stocks have been thrown on to that market, that heavy losses have been the result, and operators have lost confidence.

—New York is much more active and the operations there are daily increasing—their list is as yet comparatively small, and many of the companies have been successful.

—We notice among the recent dividends declared there, one of twenty per cent. by the Ufton, which company paid a similar dividend two months since. Also, one of five per cent. by the Heydrick, and one of two per cent. by the Lamb Farms.

—The Allegheny & Pittsburgh, a Philadelphia Company owned largely by our citizens, has made its customary dividend of two per cent. payable on the 15th inst.

—Spite of the large number of wells now developing, the actual average product of Petroleum has not increased, and we not only hear of short stocks in our markets, but throughout Europe and the world generally, the stock is small, more especially having in view the ever increasing consumption of this indispensable article of necessity.

Our advices received to-day, both from London and Liverpool, quote the price of Refined at 2s. to 2s. 2d. per gallon, with no market. We consequently do not agree with certain wise-acres, who expect to see Petroleum Oil "go where," and who have proved their faith by their work, by small gunning Mud Island stocks without regard to cost.—*Petroleum Reporter.*

New York Wool Market.

May 6.

The stock of Wool is sensibly diminished in the market. We know of several large lots which were well filled with Wool at the first of April that are now entirely empty, while a large number nearly small gunning Mud Island upon the market during the week, and we continue to be well informed that there is very little to be brought forward, and we are also as well informed that there are few manufacturers that have large stocks. We notice that the figures below are more looked after than they have been for some time past.

The stock of Cape Wool in the United States does not exceed 7,000 bales, against 20,000 bales last year, and of the present stock only about 3,000 bales are really desirable. Foreign Wools are decidedly the cheapest, considering everything. It has been a long time since quarters that one man with pluck could buy all the fine wool up, and have manufactures at his country. With an average demand, the stock of wool would not last two months.

York State Fleece is held at 65@70c for good staple wool, well adapted for the fancy cassimeres; Illinois, 60@65c for good fleece, fancy and medium cassimere; Western, 58@60c; Ohio, 58@60c, well adapted for mousseline de laines, fancy cassimeres and broad cloth. Ohio wool is scarce in the market. Canada combing, 55@60c; Pennsylvania pickiock 58@ 59c; Pulled from 65@75c; California, 45@50c; Mestiza unwashed, 35@38c; Angiers, 33c; Rahsatt, 28@32c; Unill Merino, 35c; East India, 25@32c; Capes, 37@40c; Mossal, 45c; Donskoi, 30@52c; Corlantes, 20@25c.—*N. Y. Economist.*

Philadelphia Wool Market.

May 6.

The market has been extremely quiet since our last notice, but generally very little demand except for medium grades, which are comparatively scarce. The week's sales comprise—

20,000 lbs fine at	72@72½c, cash.
50,000 lbs do	80c@90c, "
40,000 lbs mixed fleeces	78@80c, "
19,000 lbs low and medium	73@74c, "
3,000 lbs medium fleece	75@78c, "
10,000 lbs do, to go East	70c, "
23,000 lbs Ohio fleece	70c, "
3,000 lbs Merino pulled	68c, "
10,000 lbs fine washed	48@55c, "
3,000 lbs ¼ blood	80c, "
18,000 lbs ½ blood	68c, "
15,000 lbs do heavy	66c, "
90,000 lbs Foreign, on private terms.—*Commercial List.*	

New York Iron Market.

May 6.

The American manufactures are reducing the quantity of their production, but nevertheless prices are tending downward. Pig No. 1 is quoted to-day $41 00@43 00; and No. 2 $41 00 cash.

Scotch pig is still very dull. The stock on hand is small, and the shipments light. Sales of Glengyrnock and Garsaherrie have been made at $50 00 in small lots. A sale of 500 tons to arrive, has been sold at a private gold price. Chinese conditions scarce, and sells in small parcels for $55 00.

WHOLESALE.

Pig, Scotch, No. 1 (cash)	$ ton — 50@ — —
Pig, American, No. 1 (cash)	41 00@ 43 00
Pig, American, No. 2	40 00@ 42 00
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes	gold — @ 92 75
Bar, English, Refined	— @125 00
Bar, English, Common	— @115 00
Sheet, Russia	— @ — —
Sheet, English, Nos. 20@24	— @ — —

RETAIL.

Swedish iron, ordinary sizes	$200 00
Common iron	
⅝ to 2 in. round and square	125 00
1 to 6 in. wide x ⅜ to 1 thick	125 00
⅞ 9-16, ⅝ 11-16, round and square	150 00
⅞ to 2 in. square and round	150 00
Refined Iron.	
⅞ to 2 in. round and square	135 00
1 to 6 in. wide x ⅜ to 1 thick	135 00
1 to 6 in. wide x ¼ to 5 16 thick	140 00
⅝ to ⅞ round and square	145 00
Horse shoe iron	165 00@170 00
Nail rods	11½@12¾c
Norway Shapes	12c
Spring Steel	12c
Tire Steel	13c
Toe Cork Steel	13c

New York Steel Market.

May 6.

DUTY: Bars and Ingots, valued at 7 cents per pound or under, 2½ cents, over 7 cents and not above 11, 3 cents per pound; over 11, 3½ cents per pound.

English Steel—payable in Gold.

do	Best Cast	@17
do	Extra Cast	@18
do	Cast, 2d quality	@15
do	Round Machinery Cast	@11
do	Best Double Share	@17
do	Best single Share	@15
do	Blister, 1st quality	@14
do	do 2d quality	@12
do	do 3d quality	@10
do	Cultery Steel	@23
German Steel, Best		@12
do	Eagle	@10
do	2d quality	@ 9

AMERICAN STEEL—BEST REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, flat and octagon, ordinary sizes, Axe and Drill	25
Die Steel, above 3 in	29

Philadelphia Iron Market.

May 6.

There is very little inquiry for any description, and Pig Metal is extremely dull. Prices are irregular. Sales of No. 1 Anthracite at $42, and No 2 at $39 ₰ per ton. About 800 tons were taken on secret terms. Cold Blast Charcoal Pig Iron is held at $70@73, without sales.

Scotch Pig—is nominally held at $50@51 ₰ ton.

Blooms—No transactions have been reported.

Manufactured Iron—Market dull in all descriptions. Small sales of Common Bars at $100@110 ₰ ton, and Railroad Bars at the same rates.

Nails—Are dull. No sales.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 8, 1865.

Business on Saturday was not active. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The weather though changeable, has cleared up again and is pleasant. On the landing business was moderately active. The limited demand for Pittsburgh manufactures is beginning to exhibit itself, the tonnage in port being in excess of the freight to go forward. Among the departures were the Empire City for Saint Louis; she had all the freight she could manage on the water. She will be followed by Captain Brown's fine packet Hard Times, which comes next in turn. The Alex. Speer left for Zanesville in time with a good trip, as usual, and full of passengers. The Emma Graham came in from Zanesville; she will return to that port on Tuesday at 4 p. m. The Bayard from Parkersburg had a fair trip of freight and a good number of passengers. The Golden Era left for Portsmouth on time; she had all the freight she could manage. The favorite packet Yorktown is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville, and will leave on Tuesday. The light draught packet Pilgrim will be the first boat for Nashville; she will have dispatch. The steamers J. S. Hall and Armadillo were due; they will no doubt be found at the landing. The new steamer Amelia Poe has handed up to the landing; she will take her departure during the present week. The Silver Cloud No. 2 is at the landing waiting her turn to load for Saint Louis; she will leave after the Hard Times. The Brownsville packets continue to transact a large amount of business both ways. Parties are still flocking to the Oil Regions, seeking to invest in oil and oil lands.

APPLES—The season may be considered as over. It is extremely doubtful if 100 bbls of good apples could be collected in the entire city limits. Prices are not worth mentioning.

BUTTER—The receipts are steadily on the increase, and prices have a downward tendency. Those parties in various parts of the country who have been holding back for exorbitant prices may as well shell out—the longer they retain the same, the worse they will fare. We note sales of 17 pkgs at 25@28c for choice, whilst inferior sold at various prices.

LARD Oil—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. Sales of 12 bbls No. 1 at $1 75, and 10 do No. 2 at $1 65 ₰ gallon.

LARD—The demand, which for some days was active, has fallen off. Sales 10 tcs prime lest at 19@19½c ₰ lb.

HAY—The receipts on Saturday were not worthy of notice. Sales of 3 loads at the scales at $22@$25 per ton. Baled unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a moderate demand, mostly for home purposes. Buyers who have been holding off for lower figures, have discovered that holders prefer holding than for selling below present quoted prices, hence they are more disposed to take hold. The demand was altogether for a No. 1 article. Among the sales we note the following: Extra Family—100 bbls at $8 75; 60 bbls at $9 00; 130 do in lots at $8 75@9 00; 100 bbls do terms were withheld. Country lots sold low-er.

EGGS—Were scarce. Monday, however, is noted for liberal receipts. Sales of 10 barrels at 23@23.

POTATOES—The supply of choice on hand is not large. Sales of 70 bushels P. B. at $2 75@2 80. Sales of 140 bushels at 85@90.

SEEDS—The season being pretty much over, the demand has fallen off. We note sales of 6 bushels Clover at $7 00; 25 do Timothy at $5 00, and 40 do Flax at $2. The market contains but a small supply.

LARD—The demand is improving, both for home use and for export. Among the sales we note the following: Shoulders, 7,000 lbs at 17@ 17½c; sides, 10,000 lbs at 20½c; 5,000 lbs cured hams, 45,000 lbs at 21½@22c—country lots sold at a variety of prices, as per quality.

MESS PORK—The market was inactive; prices are nominal.

OATS—The supply exceeds the demand. We note sales of 500 bush at 75c; a large parcel would bring more than this price. Sales of 1,000 bush et to have been made below 60c.

CORN—Dull; buyers were shy, and not disposed to take hold, the supply being largely in excess of the demand.

WHEAT—It would be difficult to furnish correct prices for this article, as no two dealers agree as to prices.

RYE—Dull; millers are offering 95c.

PROVISIONS—The market during the past few days has exhibited more firmness, with a larger demand. As prices were unchanged, we omit figures.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, May 8, 1865.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. FROM MAY 1ST TO MAY 6TH, INCLUSIVE, ALSO FROM JANUARY 1ST:

	A. River.	A. V. R R.	Total
Monday, May 1st	469	899	1368
Tuesday, May 2d	423		423
Wednesday, May 3d	2264	720	2984
Thursday, May 4th	2470	803	3273
Friday, May 5th	3596		3596
Saturday, May 6th	1992	676	2668
Since January 1st	11,374	3,098	14,472
	118,464	36,999	155,463

The above table exhibits the receipts of Oil by the various routes for the past week, also from the first day of January. There is a large falling off as compared with last season. Below will be found Saturday's transactions.

Business—Notwithstanding the heavy transactions during the week, the operations were large, with considerable inquiry for Crude Oil by refiners and buyers, who have been purchasing for speculative purposes. The stock of Crude on hand for sale is not large. There is a large amount of Oil in transit, also, having an adding faith that prices will advance. On the Allegheny landing a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The receipts were liberal, amounting to 5,3.8 bbls. A number of steamers are due from Oil City. They will no doubt be found at the landing this morning. Among them are the Leclair No. 2, Hope No. 2, Petrolea and Urida. The only departure was the Ida Rees; she was loaded to her utmost capacity, and was crowded with passengers. At the close of the market holders of oil had the advantage. The price of oil in the East will not justify shipments. There is not sufficient margin. From Oil City we learn that prices have further advanced. Buyers were plenty and prices were still looking up. At the mouth $8 50 was the lowest figure, whilst dealers on the spot, particularly parties apart; only light middling demand, from Oil City, Tuesday, 9th for Northern Chicago. Oats dull, 33@36c. Barley nominal. Rye quiet. Whiskey dull, $2 05@ 2 08. Canal freight to New York—Wheat 15@ 16c. Corn 12@14. Oats, Barley and Flour, 31½ bbls; Wheat, 2650 bushels. Canal exports, Wheat, 6995 bushels; Corn, 74410 bushels; Oats, 17,275 bushels.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

Flour held more firmly, but the market is quiet, and for the lower grades exceedingly dull. Extra family, $9 00@9 50; fancy, $9 50@ 10 00 in good demand. Oats dull at 55@56c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye 90c. Hay dull at $15@16 for loose pressed, and $18@20 for baled pressed. Whisky dull; small sales at $2 07. Provisions quiet; nothing of importance done. Lard is in good demand at 17½c; the best is held at 18c. Bacon firmer; the sales are reliably reported. Groceries firm at full rates. Gold 142@142¾. Exchange firm.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6.

Receipts of 3,500 bbls of flour, 1,700 bushels of wheat, 72,000 bushels of corn, and 22,000 bushels of oats. Shipments of 1,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bushels pork, 26@26½c; sweet pickled hams, 17c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull and 1c lower, at 114@116c No. 1, and 96@96c No. 2. Corn quiet and 1c lower, at 84@84½c No. 2. Oats dull and 1½c lower, at 38¾c for No. 1.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 6.

Flour steady. Spring Extra $7 00@7 50; good to Choice Double Extra white $9 00@9 50c. Wheat dull; parties apart; only light middling demand. Corn dull; sales at Toledo, 90c for Northern Chicago. Oats dull, 32@33c. Barley nominal. Rye quiet. Whiskey dull, $2 05@ 2 08. Canal freight to New York—Wheat 15@16c. Corn 12@14. Oats, Barley and Flour, 31,292 bbls; Wheat, 2650 bushels. Canal exports, Wheat, 6995 bushels; Corn, 74410 bushels; Oats, 17,275 bushels.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 6.

Flour unchanged; $7 50 for No. 1 spring; $8 00 for red; $8 75 for white, and $9 50 for fair double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels white Canada at 87c. Corn quiet; new Illinois, $1 00. Oats quiet. Barley dull; sales 1,100 bushels Canada West at $1 25. Rice and peas nominal. Canal freight dull and unchanged; wheat 15c, corn 11½c, to New York.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

May 4.

1. Mountain, No. 1, b. b	ton, $60 — @— —
2. Mountain, No. 2	50 @60 —
Cold Blast (car wheel)	ton $70 — @— —
Gold Malleable	80 — @— —
Hot Blast, No. 1	60 — @— —
Hot Blast, No. 2	57 50 @60 —

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

May 5.

The market continues to droop owing to the decline in gold and the restricted demand. Baltimore Coke, $50@$55. Scotch, from the yard at $50. Baltimore Wheel and No. 1 Charcoal at $62 50. Anthracite No. 1 at $42, No. 2 at $40, and No. 3 at $38.

Land Warrants at Detroit.

LAND WARRANTS, SCRIP, ETC.

40s	42	46
80s	85	90
120s	110	120
160s, War of 1812		165
160s, not War of 1812		155@170
160s, Agricultural College Scrip		105@125
Mich. State Land Scrip, or Swamp Land Scrip	50c on do	65@70

Land Warrants at St. Louis.

Land warrants continue unchanged.

	Buying. ₰ acre.	Selling. ₰ acre.
80 acres	90c.	95c.
120 acres	80c.	85c.
160 acres	70c.	75c.

Providence Printing Cloths.

May 5.

The Providence *Journal* of Monday says: Sales for the week quite large, 64x64's commenced on Monday at 12½c, to be made, went up during the week to 13c, and closed on Saturday night at 14½c, dull. The follows are the sales:

20,000	pieces	64x65, 12¼c.
23,000	do	64x64, 13c.
4,000	do	64x64, 14c.
5,000	do	64x64, 15c., early in the week.
10,000	do	64x64, 15½c.
7,500	do	64x64, 16c.
15,000	do	64x64, 15c., Saturday.
4,300	do	64x64, 14¾c., Saturday.
5,000	do	63x54, 11¾c., early in the week.
10,000	do	60x64, 13½c.
2,000	do	60x64, 14c.
9,000	do	56x60, 11c., early in the week.
114,800	pieces.	

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & C. R. R.—Knox & McKee, 1 car rye, 1 car oats; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; J Gardiner, 200 do do; Bailey, F & Co, 500 pigs lead; F Sellers, 56 tierces grease; McWhinney, H & Co, 58 bdls spokes; Graff & R, 2 bbls bacon; J Rhodes, 49 bags barley; J S & Co, 150 bags wheat; E Heazelton, 110 hf bbls fish.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburg R R.—S E Young, 1 barrel sundries; J K Weldon, 1 bhd rags; Heard & M, 2 packages lard, 2 kegs do; J Hall & Co, 44 plough points; Simpson & Co, 13 packages wheat; B J Seckler, 15 barrels eggs; Cook & Co, 20 packages produce; Fetzer & A, 9 bags beans, 17 do potatoes, 29 sacks oats, 1 do grass seed; Jones & Co, 34 bundles handles; Potter & Co, 8 boxes cheese; Whitemore, Wolf & Co, 50 doz rakes.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—Martin, O & B, 1 car metal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Review of the Weekly Market.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 6.

A rainy day and the usual Saturday quiet have produced a very dull market. At the Stock Board there was very little animation. Prices opened a shade lower, but toward the close improved. The hesitation of the past few days has encouraged bear operations, and the number of short calls is on the increase. The bulls and bears watch each other's movements closely, their strength being about equally divided. Governments continue quiet, the large subscriptions to the 7-30's checking investments in gold interest bonds, and producing a temporary weakness in quotations. Coal shares are steady and quiet. Miscellaneous shares generally are lower. Railroad bonds dull but steady. Banking stocks quiet with but little speculation in gold, and business light. The City of Washington took out $283,000 and the Bremen $142,669, making a total of $425,669, of which $200,000 were in California gold bars. Total for the week, $507,545. Money continues abundant and easy. Foreign Exchange quiet, as usual on Saturdays. Petroleum stocks firm, with a large business; United States, $216@22; Buchanan Farm, 127; Cherry Run 52; Manhattan, 52; Oceanic, 2 48; Rynd Farm, 2 90; Tack, 1 80; Excelsior 5 10; Germania, 85.

The *Post* has the following review of the market: Wholesale market active during the week; prices fluctuated and at the close were lower. The decline has been heavy in some articles owing to slight purchases for the army and navy. Government consumption of coal reduced from 10,000 tons per week to 2,000 tons per month. The absence of any demand for pork for the army is much felt. Before the fall of Richmond the Government consumed about 30,000 bbls monthly, now the demand is reduced to 10,000 or 12,000 bbls. Provisions fluctuated rapidly; the stock on the first of the month proved larger than anticipated, and caused quite a panic in the market. Pork declined about $2 50 @ 3 00; market heavy at $27 25@27 75 for new mess; $21 for prime, and $25@25 50 for old mess. Flour declined 50 to 75 cents per bbl. At the closing portion of the decline in low grades recovered, owing to the light receipts. Wheat lower; common qualities declined 8 to 10 cents at a concession. There is a return of the export demand, the first for some months past. Oats declined 8@12c, and unsettled at the close. Corn 3@5c lower, and freely offered for future delivery at much lower prices. Now that the canal is open large receipts are expected by the last of this month. Coffee in good demand for Brazil; under light stock prices have declined; prime Rio 22c in Gold. Stock much reduced and freely offered for future delivery at much lower prices, closed nominal, at $2 09 for State and $2 10 for Western. Petroleum—Crude and Refined at moderate prices, fluctuating and nominal at the close; crude 57c; refined in bond 53c; do free 73c

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The transactions in gold are confined almost exclusively to importers, the speculative interest having migrated to stocks. There is more demand for exports, which accounts for the advance from 140 to 143@143¼. Subsequently the price fell to 142¾.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, Gold was 142¾. New York Central, 91½; Erie, 74½; Rock Island 101½; North Western preferred 59½; Petroleum Stocks—Germania 6½; Manhattan 16; Rynd Farm 2 90; Pittsburgh, 52; Tack, 1 80; Excelsior 5 25. Stocks very weak on call. Gold sold at close at 142¾. Transactions in Gold and stocks very light.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 38; refined in bond, 56c; refined free, 74c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Cotton decidedly higher; 51@52 for Middling. Flour 5@10c better on common and medium grades, with a moderate demand, at $7 80@8 00 for superfine State; $8 10@8 20 for trade brands; the market closing quiet. Whisky steady; Western $2 10@2 11. Wheat a shade firmer; $1 35 for fall Milwaukee; $1 40 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; chiefly at the outside price, and $1 85 for Amber Michigan. Corn dull and heavy; small sales New York at $1 40@1 45 for old; $1 30@1 35 for new; and 90c@$1 for Western. Wool dull. Pork heavy at $27 37@ @27 75 for new mess, closing at $27 50, cash, and $27 62½ seller June. Lard quiet and firm at 19½@19¾c for prime. Beef steadyat 12@16c for plain mess; $16@18½ for extra mess. Beef Hams more active at $30 50. Cut Meats active and firm at 14¾@15¼c for shoulders; 17@18½c for Hams. Bacon firmer but very quiet. Lard very firm at 19@19¾c. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet at 14@25c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, May 6.

Flour held more firmly, but the market is quiet, and for the lower grades exceedingly dull. Extra family, $9 00@9 50; fancy, $9 50@ 10 00 in good demand. Oats dull at 55@56c. Corn dull but unchanged. Rye 90c. Hay dull at $15@16 for loose pressed, and $18@20 for baled pressed. Whisky dull; small sales at $2 07. Provisions quiet; nothing of importance done. Lard is in good demand at 17½c; the best is held at 18c. Bacon firmer; the sales are reliably reported. Groceries firm at full rates. Gold 142@142¾. Exchange firm.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6.

Receipts of 3,500 bbls of flour, 1,700 bushels of wheat, 72,000 bushels of corn, and 22,000 bushels of oats. Shipments of 1,000 bbls flour, 5,000 bushels pork, 26@26½c; sweet pickled hams, 17c. Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull and 1c lower, at 114@116c No. 1, and 96@96c No. 2. Corn quiet and 1c lower, at 84@84½c No. 2. Oats dull and 1½c lower, at 38¾c for No. 1.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 6.

Flour steady. Spring Extra $7 00@7 50; good to Choice Double Extra white $9 00@9 50c. Wheat dull; parties apart; only light middling demand. Corn dull; sales at Toledo, 90c for Northern Chicago. Oats dull, 32@33c. Barley nominal. Rye quiet. Whiskey dull, $2 05@ 2 08. Canal freight to New York—Wheat 15@16c. Corn 12@14. Oats, Barley and Flour, 31,292 bbls; Wheat, 2650 bushels. Canal exports, Wheat, 6995 bushels; Corn, 74410 bushels; Oats, 17,275 bushels.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 6.

Flour unchanged; $7 50 for No. 1 spring; $8 00 for red; $8 75 for white, and $9 50 for fair double extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels white Canada at 87c. Corn quiet; new Illinois, $1 00. Oats quiet. Barley dull; sales 1,100 bushels Canada West at $1 25. Rice and peas nominal. Canal freight dull and unchanged; wheat 15c, corn 11½c, to New York.

St. Louis Pig Iron Market.

May 4.

1. Mountain, No. 1, b. b	ton, $60 — @— —
2. Mountain, No. 2	50 @60 —
Cold Blast (car wheel)	ton $70 — @— —
Gold Malleable	80 — @— —
Hot Blast, No. 1	60 — @— —
Hot Blast, No. 2	57 50 @60 —

Baltimore Pig Iron Market.

May 5.

The market continues to droop owing to the decline in gold and the restricted demand. Baltimore Coke, $50@$55. Scotch, from the yard at $50. Baltimore Wheel and No. 1 Charcoal at $62 50. Anthracite No. 1 at $42,